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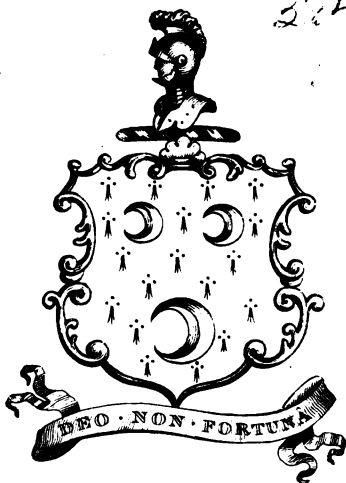
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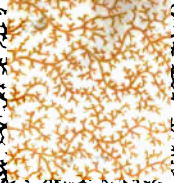
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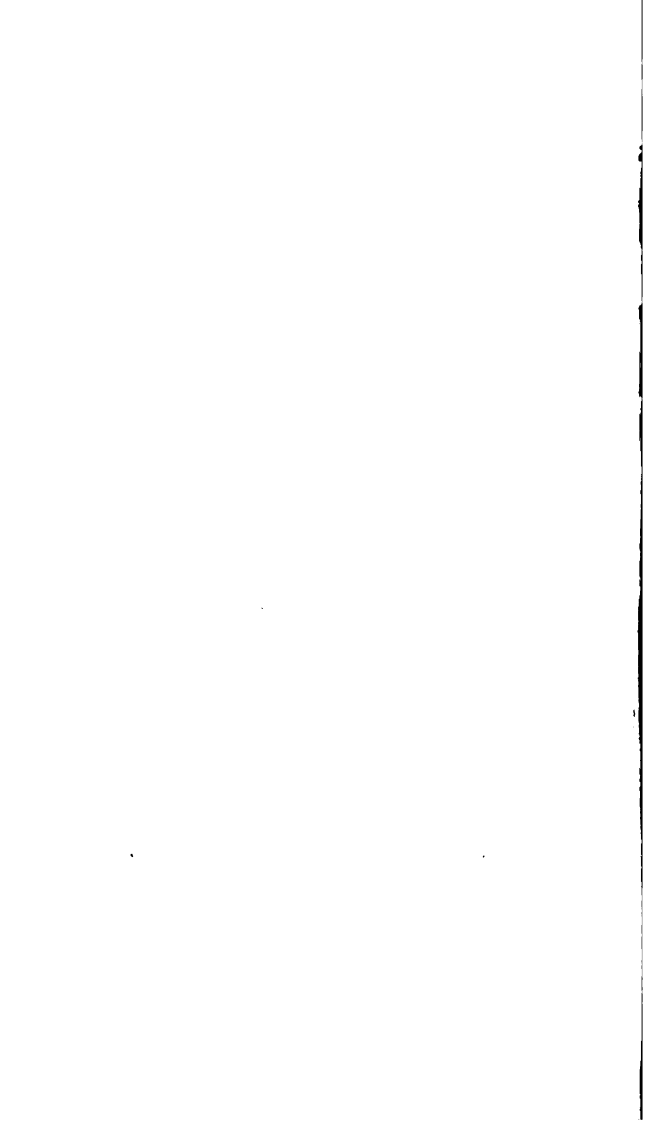
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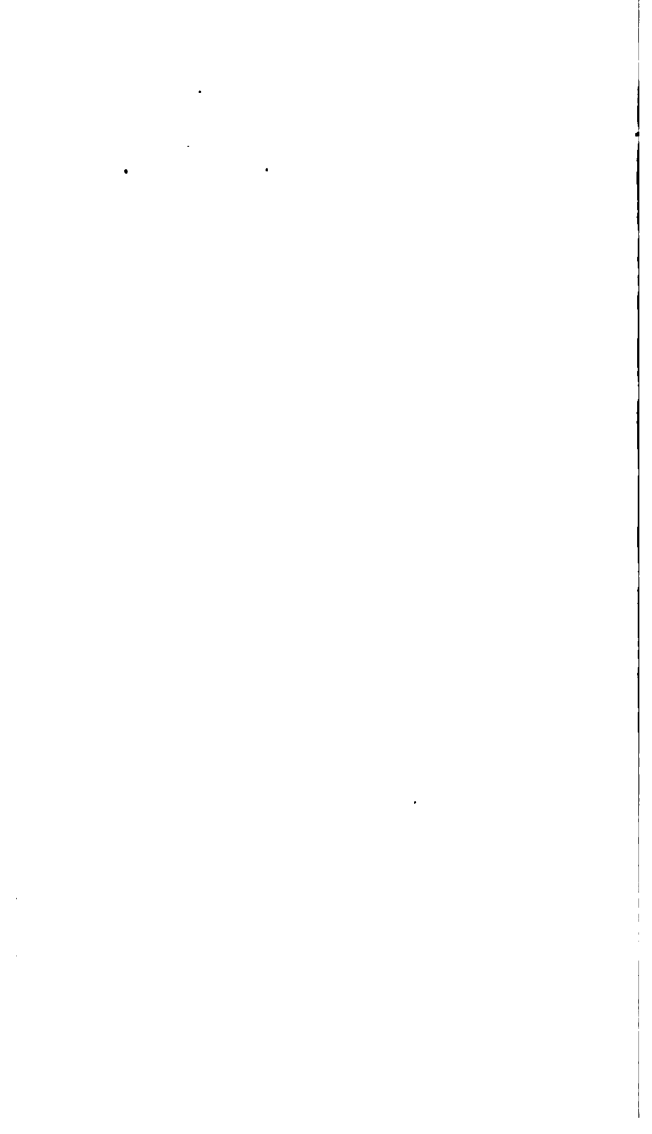


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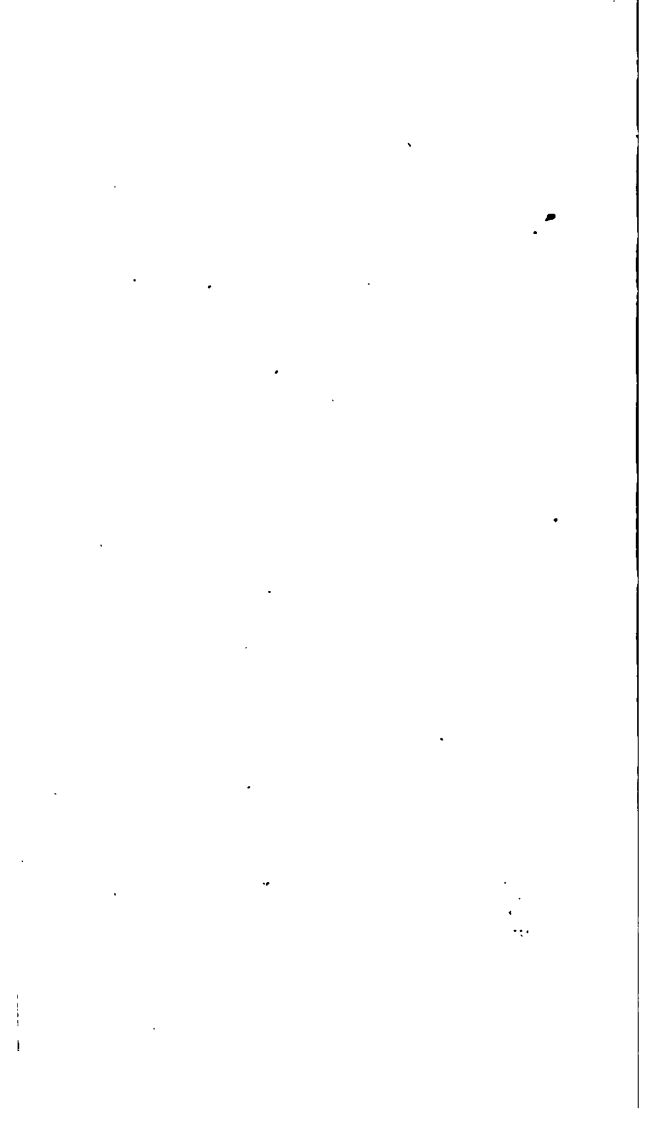
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*Accompanied with*  
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J. S. Storer  
VOL. II.

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LONDON:

Published for the Proprietors by W. CLARKE, New Bond  
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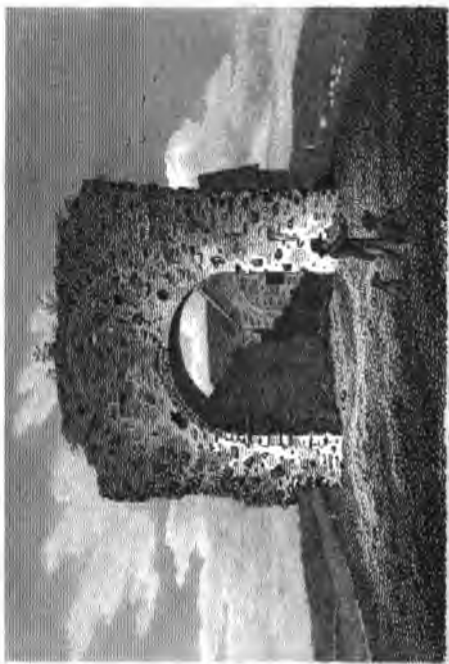
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St. Martha's Chapel near Guilford, Conn.

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## ST. MARTHA'S CHAPEL,

### *SURRY.*

ST. MARTHA'S is an inconsiderable parish in the hundred of Blackheath. The resident population in 1801 was 112 persons: the money raised in 1803 by the parish rate, at two shillings in the pound, was £102:12. The Chapel is extra-parochial, and annexed to Chilworth manor, which belongs to the Randylls, owners of the first considerable gunpowder works in England. St. Martha's Chapel is built in form of a cross, and stands on the summit of a hill, being the south-eastern extremity of a range of upland extending thence to Guildford. From this elevation the country appears beautifully diversified with lands richly cultivated, interspersed with villages and noble mansions; the prospect is bounded by hills almost obscured through their remoteness. The Chapel is a rude composition of flints and unwrought stones, mixed with hard mortar. In the west end is a circular arch, which has evidently been repaired of late to preserve it from entire demolition: above this is the appearance of another arch of the same form and dimensions; the whole of the nave is in a most ruinous state, and without a roof. The choir and transept are kept in repair, and divine service is still performed here. No regular style of archi-

#### ST. MARTHA'S CHAPEL.

ecture is visible in the building ; on the eastern side of the south transept are the remains of a handsome Gothic window, now filled up ; the great east window was likewise pointed : in the north transept appears a low door with a circular arch. The length of the Chapel, from east to west, is about 105 feet, its breadth about twenty-four feet, the transept projects on each side fifteen feet ; the walls are nearly four feet in thickness. Some paces round the Chapel the ground is used as a cemetery, though not enclosed ; there are no monumental stones, but the turf is here and there raised, where

“ Each in his narrow cell for ever laid,  
The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep.”



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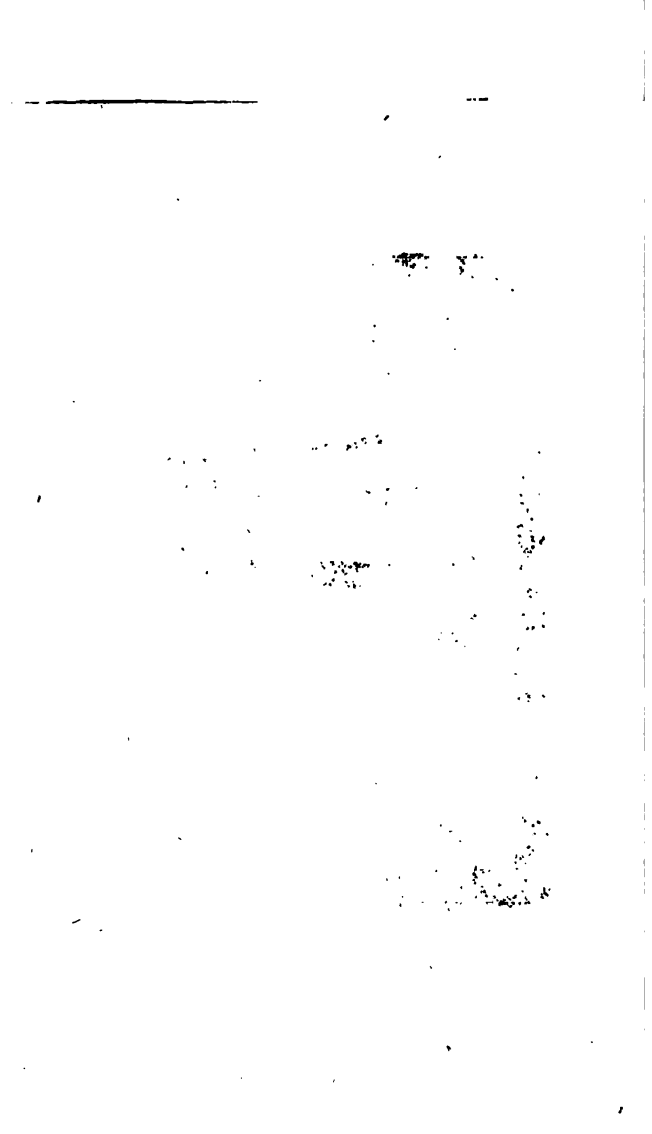
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Church & Manor House Beddington, Surrey.

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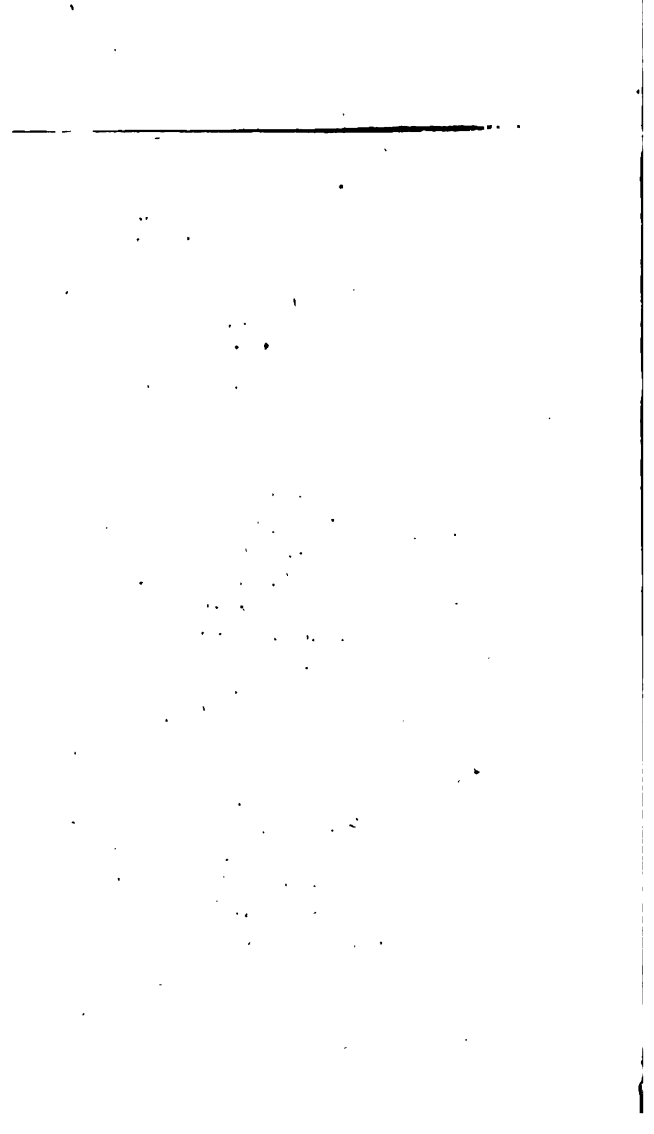
### *SURRY.*

THE village of Beddington lies nearly two miles to the westward of Croydon, and about eleven from Westminster bridge. The country around it is charmingly diversified, the inequality of the grounds producing a singular variety of rural scenes. The church, and the old mansion belonging to the family of the Carews, are particularly interesting. This manor-house is situated near the church, and forms three sides of a square: it is built of brick; the centre consists of a large and lofty hall, with a beautiful roof of wood in the Gothic style; the north wing is a mere shell, its interior having been destroyed by fire about the year 1709, soon after the house had been rebuilt in its present form. The great entrance to the hall has an ancient lock of the most curious workmanship, the key-hole is concealed by a shield charged with the arms of England. The benefice of Beddington formerly belonged to Bermondsey abbey, being given to the foundation in the year 1159, by Sibella de Wateville and Ingram de Fountenays; it afterwards became vested in the Carew family; upon the attainder of sir Nicholas Carew, the gift of the rectory was assumed by the crown. Henry VIII. presented to it in 1542. The rectory of Beddington, with

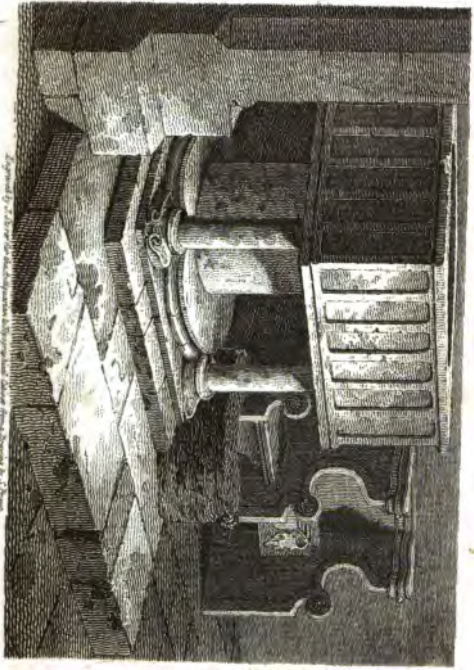
## BEDDINGTON.

the son of sir Nicholas, before mentioned, who, soon after he became possessed, rebuilt the mansion-house in a magnificent manner, and laid out the gardens, which he planted with choice fruit-trees, which he spared no cost to procure from foreign countries; he is said to have planted here the first orange trees that were seen in England. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. It is in the diocese of Winchester, and in the deanery of Ewell: it consists of a nave, chancel, and two aisles; at the west end is a square tower, with a strong butment on each side. This tower contains a large pointed window, filled with tracery. The present church was probably erected about the time of Richard II., the style of its architecture being of that age; at the west end of each aisle are several ancient wooden stalls with lifting seats, which are carved on the under part, with shields and other devices. The nave is separated from the aisles by plain pillars of good workmanship, the font, which is large, is of an early date; its form is square; the sides are ornamented with a range of round-headed arches; the centre is supported by a massive column, and the corners by light shafts, with ornamented bases. In the chancel are many brass figures of the Carew family, inserted into flat stones; most of the inscriptions are illegible. At the south-east corner of the church is a small aisle or chapel, erected by sir Richard Carew, for the sepulture of the family: he was the first interred here in the year 1520; his afterwards to have been granted to Walter Gorges, who









*View of the Interior of the Church of St. Martin in Bathington, from the West End of the Nave.*

*Printed by W. Baskin, Bathington, Church Lane.*

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## BEDDINGTON.

monument is in the south wall, near the door; under a flat Gothic arch is an altar tomb; on the tablet are small brass plates, representing sir Richard Carew and his lady; in the same aisle are other monuments of the family. Sir Richard was appointed by Henry VII. to the lieutenancy of Calais, in which honourable post he was continued by Henry VIII.

At the time of the general survey made by William I. there were two manors at Beddington exclusive of Wallington, one of which was held of king Edward the Confessor, by Azor, and the other by Ulf. The property of Azor manor is to be regularly traced through the families of de Es, or de Eys, de Laik, Gatelier, and Rogers, to Thomas Corbett, who is called the king's valet, to whom it was granted by Edward I. : from the Corbetts it descended, by purchase, to the Morleys, Braytons, and Willoughbys. These alienations having been made without the king's consent, he seized the manor into his own hands, but regranted it to Richard Willoughby and his wife, upon their paying a fine of 100*s*. Richard Willoughby left a daughter and heir, whose second husband was Nicholas Carew, or de Carru, who afterwards became possessed of both the manors. This Nicholas was keeper of the privy seal, and one of king Edward III.'s executors.

Upon the attainder of sir Nicholas in 1539, his estates being seized by the crown, sir Michael Stanhope was appointed keeper of the manor-house. It appears the rest of the property of his ancestors, was restored to-

#### BEDDINGTON.

died in the sixth year of Edward VI. the same year in which the king granted it to Thomas lord Darcy of Chiche. Of him, sir Francis Carew, who had procured the reversal of his father's attainder, purchased his ancestor's estate, which has continued in the family to the present time, by lineal descent, though the male branch has twice failed: in both instances the representative in the female line has taken the name and arms of Carew. Sir Nicholas Hacket Carew, bart. by his will, dated July 1, 1762, left his estates to his daughter for life; after her decease, to the eldest son of John Fountain, dean of York, and his issue male: in default of such, to every other of the dean's sons, in succession. On the failure of issue male, from the dean of York, the estate was entailed upon the eldest s<sup>on</sup> of Richard Gee, esq. of Orpington, in Kent, who is now the next in the remainder; the dean's only son having died before the age of twenty-five, when he was to inherit. Richard Gee, esq. pursuant to the will of sir Nicholas Hacket Carew, bart. has taken the name and arms of that family.

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Engraved by J. Gandy for the Proprietors from a drawing by W. G. Smith.

*Reigate Castle, Surrey.*

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clutton, New Bond St. & J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. in London.

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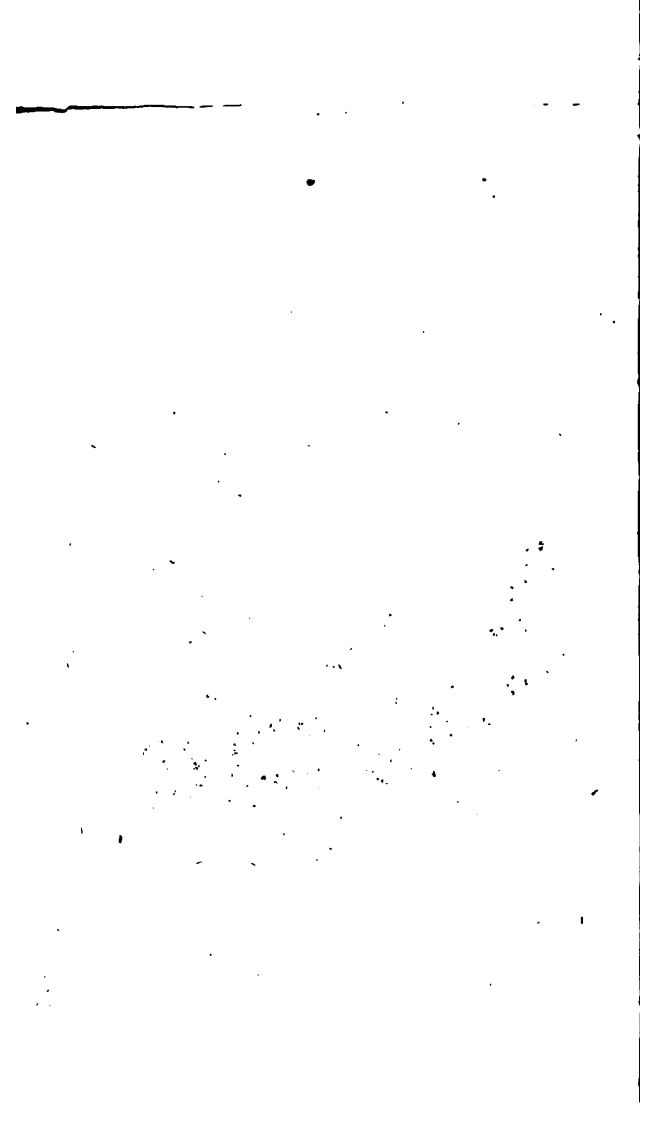
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## RYEGATE CASTLE,

### *SURRY.*

**THIS** Castle stood on the north side of the town, behind the principal street. Of its ancient history we know but little, and of its original foundation still less. The slender accounts of it that have reached our times, ascribe its origin to some of the earlier earls of Warren and Surry. Certain it is, that under the earls of Warren here was a castle of considerable note, which seems to have been one of the capital seats of their barony in England. William earl of Warren, who possessed it in king John's time, is the first of his family spoken of by Dugdale as the proprietor, who, however, acknowledges his title to it to have been derived from his earliest ancestors.

The site of this structure is now the property of lord Somers. It is an eminence, surrounded by a ditch of considerable breadth and depth on the south and west sides. On the summit of the hill, which contains an area of an acre and thirty-eight poles, and is formed into a lawn of a very fine turf, is erected a summer apartment, in a taste corresponding with the original design of the spot; and, on the east side, without the ditch, is a gateway of the antique form, with the following inscription over it:

**RYEGATE CASTLE.**

**NE.**

**Will'i comitis Warren  
Veteris hujusce loci incolæ  
Fidique libertatum nostrarum Vindicis**

**MEMORIA**

**Temporum injuria  
cum ipso Castello**

**INTERCIDERET**

**Propriis R. B. impensis**

**H. S. E.**

**ANNO MDCCLXXVII.**

In the centre of the area is the entrance, by a flight of steps covered with a small building of a pyramidal form, to the depth of eighteen feet, and in a suitable style, and then regularly, without steps, twenty-six feet more, and the whole length 235 feet, into a cave or room 123 feet long, thirteen wide, and eleven high to the crown of the arch; in one part of which is a crypt of near fifty yards in length, with a seat of stone at the end, which extended the whole length of the room on both sides. This cave served probably the different purposes of its lords, as a repository for their treasures and military stores, and a place of safe custody for their prisoners. The arch is broken and the cavity stopped, which is supposed to have made a private communication with the town. In 1802 a spur of an extraordinary size was found here at the depth of three feet in the ground.

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*Guilford, Vt.*

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

BY

JOHN BURNET

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

IN TWO VOLUMES

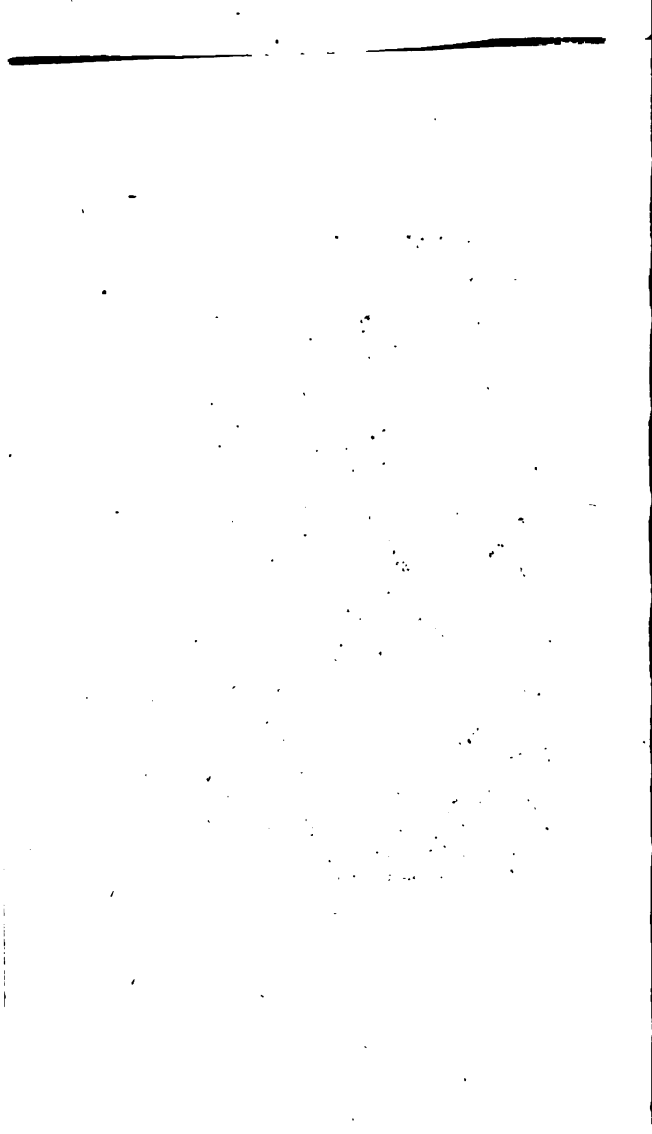
THE SECOND VOLUME

CONTAINING

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST



## GUILDFORD,

*SURRY.*

GUILDFORD is pleasantly situated on the side of a chalk hill close by the river Wey, and was in the time of the Saxons, a place of considerable note: the great king Alfred frequently resided here, as did many of our succeeding monarchs.

The castle, on account of its great antiquity, claims particular attention; but neither its founder nor the era of its construction are known. The first time it occurs in history is a little before the Conquest in the year 1036, when prince Alfred, the son of king Ethelred, coming out of Normandy with his brother Edward, at the desire of his mother Emma, in hopes of obtaining the crown, was met near this place by Godwin, earl of Kent, who, with all the semblance of respect and honourable treatment, invited him to partake of refreshment in the castle. Here Godwin threw off the mask; Alfred was immediately siezed, conducted to Ely, and, after his eyes had been put out, was shut up in a monastery for life: his attendants were tortured with great cruelty, and twice decimated; that is, out of every ten, nine were killed. Six hundred Normans, it is said, were thus murdered.

In the year 1216, when Lewis, the dauphin of France,

## GUILDFORD.

came into this country, on the invitation of the barons, he in a short time possessed himself of this castle. In the tenth of Henry III. William de Coniers was governor of it for the king, as were afterwards Elias Maunsell, about the thirtieth, and William de Aguillon in the fifty-third of the same reign; and in 1299, the twenty-seventh of Edward I. it was assigned to Margaret, the second wife of that king, in part of her dowry.

Guildford castle had been used as a common gaol, at least as far back as the thirty-fifth of Edward I. when Edward de Say, keeper of the king's prisoners there, petitioned the king in parliament that the prisoners should be removed to some stronger place, this castle being too weak for the safe custody of so many of them. In the forty-first of Edward III. it was given to the sheriff of Sarry for the county gaol, and as a dwelling-house for himself; it occasionally served as a common gaol for the county of Sussex, down to the reign of Henry VII. In the year 1611, the castle was granted by James I. to Francis Carter of Guildford, whose only daughter and heir married — Goodyer, esq. of Halton, Wants: this lady had two daughters, joint heiresses; one married to — Tempest, esq. the other to Rolfe: Tempest had a son, and Rolfe a daughter, who married the reverend Mr. Loveday. It is now the property of William Tempest, esq. of Guildford, a descendant of the above heiress.

The castle stands to the south of the High Street



THE  
ARMY  
OFFICE  
OF THE  
SECRETARY  
OF THE ARMY  
WASHINGTON, D. C.



*Keep of Guildford Castle Surrey.*

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Colburn, 25, Ave. Marie, St. J. Corporation, Old Bond St. July 1, 1844.



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## GUILDFORD.

on an eminence commanding the valley through which flows the Wey, and is itself commanded towards the south by a hill considerably higher than the building. From the foundations of many walls, we are inclined to believe that this castle has once been very extensive. Two cellars, one belonging to the Angel Inn, and the other to a house nearly opposite, are evidently a portion of the vaults connected with the castle; one of these belonging to the private house is about eight feet high, supported by several short massive columns, from which spring arches in various directions, all built of squared chalk. The most perfect portion of the castle now remaining is the ancient keep; it is nearly square, the walls are about ten feet thick; in the wall are cavities which shew the remains of several apartments; in one of them, on the second story, are several rude figures deeply scratched in the chalk, supposed to be the work of some prisoner confined here. The keep is built for the most part with stone, cemented with a hard mortar; on the ground floor there were neither windows nor loop-holes, in the upper stories was one window on each side, the rest are supposed to be more modern. The present entrance into the keep appears to have been made after the castle was used as a dwelling-house; the original entrance may still be seen in the middle of the west front at a considerable height from the ground, and must have been approached by a staircase on the outside; this arch is peculiar on account of its being a pointed one, and

## GUILDFORD.

supposed to be here introduced long before the general use of the pointed arch in this country; it still remains tolerably perfect, and is now a window. There was a circular staircase in one corner of the building, and galleries in the walls for the more speedy communication of orders, in case of siege or attack. The roof of this building was taken down in 1630, being very much decayed: on the easternmost part of the south side is a small machicolation, which is a mock entrance or sally-port. In a chalky cliff, a part of the same hill on which the castle stands, about 200 yards south-west from it, is a cavern, or rather several caverns, the entrance to which is near Quarry Street, facing the west, from whence there is a gentle descent into a cave about forty-five feet long, twenty feet wide, and nine feet high: near the entrance on either hand were two lower passages, now closed up, leading to the other caverns.

The town of Guildford is a borough by prescription, has an elegant town hall and council chamber; its privileges have been enlarged by several charters. It is governed by a mayor, seven magistrates, and about twenty bailiffs, by the style of the mayor and approved men of Guildford, who assemble and hold a court in their guild-hall every three weeks, and are vested with power at their general sessions of judging criminals to death. By a grant in 1256, the county court and assizes for Surry are to be held here at all times for ever. The right of election in this borough is of a very peculiar kind, and

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*Interior of the Keep, Guildford Castle.*

*Published for the Proprietors by W. Clark, New Bond St. & J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. July 1, 1868.*





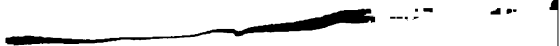
The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

In the second section, the author details the various methods used to collect and analyze the data. This includes both manual and automated processes. The goal is to ensure that the information gathered is both reliable and comprehensive.

The third part of the document focuses on the results of the analysis. It shows that there is a clear trend in the data, which suggests that the current strategy is effective. However, there are some areas where improvement is needed, particularly in the way resources are allocated.

Finally, the document concludes with a series of recommendations for future work. These include the need for more frequent data collection and the implementation of more advanced analytical tools. The author believes that these steps will lead to even better results in the future.

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## GUILDFORD.

differs from all others in the kingdom, being in the free-men and freeholders paying scot and lot, and resident in the town. Guildford was incorporated by Henry I. and gives title of earl to the noble family of North; it sent members to parliament in the twenty-third of Edward I. the mayor is the returning officer. There are three parish churches at Guildford—Trinity, St. Mary's, and St. Nicholas; the last is in the patronage of the dean of Sarum, the two first have long been vested in the crown. Trinity church fell down in May 1740; the workmen who were employed in taking down the bells and steeple, had quitted the spot about a quarter of an hour before the accident happened; not a single person received any hurt, though great numbers were spectators, it being fair-day. The church has since been rebuilt with brick.

The grammar-school at Guildford was founded and endowed in 1509 by Robert Becketingham, of London, grocer; the endowment has been considerably augmented by the contributions of other charitable benefactors. Edward VI. by his letters patent in 1551, made it a free grammar school, by the name of "Schola Regia Grammaticallis Edwardi Sexti," and gave thereto £20 *per annum* for ever. At this school have been educated some very eminent persons, one of whom was George Abbot, archbishop of Canterbury, who, in 1621, built an hospital here, and settled thereon £300 *per annum*, with a joint donation of £600 from sir Nicholas Kemp, knight, for the maintenance of a master, twelve aged men, and

## GUILDFORD.

eight women, all single persons; and for the encouragement of the woollen manufactory, which then flourished in this town. To this hospital, Mr. Thomas Jackson, late alderman of this borough, bequeathed £600 in the year 1788, whereby the number of women was increased to twelve.—Tradition reports the occasion of building and endowing this hospital by George Abbott, was to atone for his accidentally killing a gamekeeper by a shot from a cross-bow.

The building called the friary, which formerly belonged to an order of mendicants, but to what order or when founded is uncertain, is now the property of the Onslow family: in one part of this building, the judges are accommodated during their stay at the assizes; and here the assemblies and feasts for the borough are usually kept; the other portion is now converted into a boarding school.

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## LOSELEY MANOR HOUSE,

### *SURRY.*

LOSELEY is situated about two miles from Guildford on the south west: the manor, which was crown land in the time of Edward the Confessor, was held by one Osmund; it consisted of four hundred acres, and was valued at £120 present currency. After the conquest it was given to Roger de Montgomery, earl of Arundel and Shrewsbury, who attended the conqueror in his expedition, and was one of his principal counsellors; this earl, in the latter part of his life, became a monk in the priory of Shrewsbury, which he had founded. The manor of Loseley was purchased in the twenty-fourth of Henry VIII. by Christopher More, esq. who was sheriff of Surry and Sussex; he died here in the year 1549. His eldest son, William, built the main body of the present mansion, which faces the north, and now has an extensive wing on the west; on the east is the garden wall of equal dimensions with the wing, and with corresponding projections and doors, which last are now filled up. The building is composed of the ordinary stone found in the county. In the centre is a hall forty-two feet in length, and about twenty-five in breadth, the wing contains on its first floor a gallery 121 feet long and eighteen feet wide; the pria-

## LOSELEY MANOR HOUSE.

cipal entrance opens into the hall; formerly it was more eastward, through a porch or vestibule, now a butler's pantry: over this original entrance were placed three stone figures—on the right was Fate holding a celestial globe, with these words: “*Non Fors sed Fatum;*” on the left, Fortune treading on a globe, and holding a wheel, on which was inscribed “*Fortuna omnia;*” in the middle was a figure with one foot on a wheel, the other on a globe, holding a book open and pointing to these words, “*Non Fors sed Fatum:*” over the entrance to the vestibule was this distich—

“*INVIDE tangendi libi limina nulla facultas,  
At libi AMICE patent janna mensa domus.*”

Over the door of the hall, parlour, buttery, and kitchen, are appropriate Latin inscriptions: on the stairs leading to the gallery is a large allegorical picture, representing at one end the effects of a virtuous life, at the other end the consequences of a vicious course. The manor of Loseley came by marriage into the family of sir Thomas Molineaux, knt. from whom it descended, through several heirs, to Thomas More Molineaux, esq. who, dying unmarried in 1777, left the possession to his fourth sister Jane.

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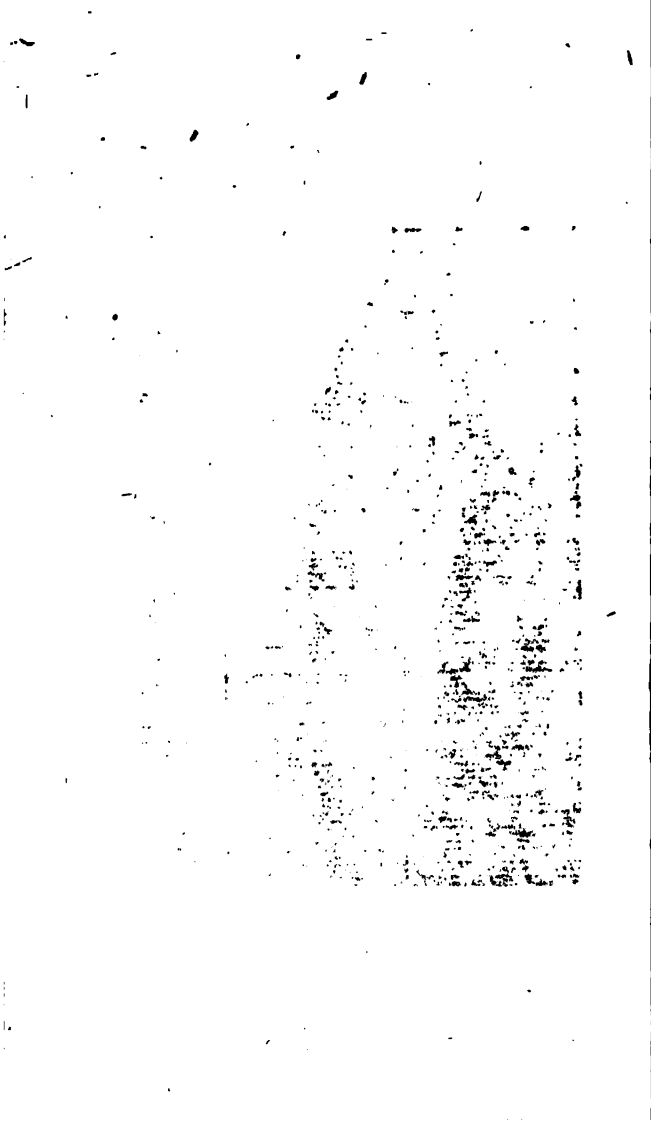
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From the summit of the hill, looking towards the castle.

*Castle of the Kings, near the village of the Kings, in the Kingdom of Sicily.*

[The text in this block is extremely faint and illegible due to the quality of the scan. It appears to be a multi-paragraph document, possibly a letter or a report, but the individual words and sentences cannot be discerned.]



## KATHERINE HILL CHAPEL,

### *SURRY.*

**THIS Chapel stands on the summit of a hill, anciently known by the name of Drake Hill, but now Katherine Hill. By whom the Chapel was erected is uncertain; its foundation is, however, ascribed to king Henry II. as a place of worship for the tenants of his manor of Ertindon, having detached it from Godalming, on his granting the latter to the church of Salisbury. It is certain that in the fourteenth of Henry III. a stipend was paid by the crown to a chaplain who officiated here; shortly after this time the Chapel became so ruinous that it was found necessary to rebuild it. Accordingly, about the twenty-ninth of Edward I. "Richard de Wauncey, parson of St. Nicholas in Guildford, having purchased the site thereof of Hamo de Gatton, Andrew Brabeuf, John de Mareschal, and the abbess of Wherwell, proprietors of the several parcels of the original manor of Ertindon, rebuilt the Chapel, under condition of holding it for himself and successors, parsons of St. Nicholas in fee, probably with an intention of annexing it to that benefice as a chapel of ease." The legality of this transaction was afterwards disputed for, by a petition to parliament, in the reign of Edward III.; it is stated, that**

#### KATHERINE HILL CHAPEL.

Richard de Wauncey, formerly parson of St. Nicholas, had erected this Chapel on a spot found by inquest to belong to the king, without his permission, and against the statute of mortmain; it was therefore deemed forfeited, and granted to the petitioner, Thomas Constable, for life, and at his decease to revert to the crown.

The building was a few years since repaired by — Austin, esq. near whose residence it stands; these repairs were directed principally to prevent the arches of the doors and windows from falling, and to protract the existence of the venerable ruin, not with a design to render it again serviceable. The length of the Chapel is about forty-five feet, its breadth near twenty-one feet, the thickness of the walls is three feet.

In the second year of Edward III. a charter was granted for holding an annual fair at Katherine Hill, on the eve and morrow of St. Matthew. This custom is still observed.



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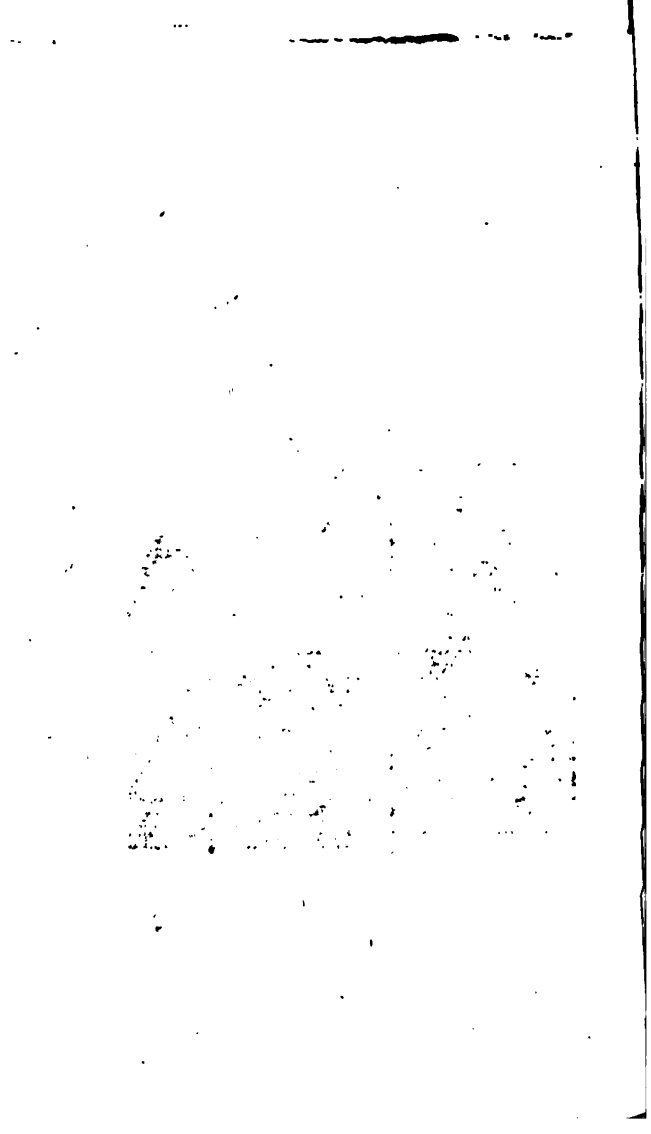


*Drawn and Engraved by J. J. Hearne for the Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet*

*S. E. View of Chichester Cathedral, Sussex.*

*Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke & Co. Broad St. & J. Carpenter Old Broad St. Oct. 1849.*





## CHICHESTER,

### SUSSEX.

**THE** city of Chichester is erected on a small eminence situated in a pleasant plain, in the western part of the county of Sussex near the borders of Hampshire, sheltered from the north and north-east winds, by part of a range of hills which reaches from the Arun to the county of Hants: the highest of these, St. Roche, and Bow hills, command most extensive and beautiful prospects; on the former is a Danish encampment, and on the latter are some barrows, which were examined a few years since, when some military weapons of an uncommon sort, and other things usually discovered in barrows, were dug up.

At this distance of time, it is impossible to ascertain the period when the city was founded: the walls which surround it were certainly erected by the Romans; urns and coins of that people have at various times been discovered in them; but it must not be concluded from this circumstance that the city derived its origin from them. A spacious temple was erected here to Neptune and Minerva, in the reign of the Roman emperor Claudius. This fact was ascertained by the discovery of a stone in the year 1781, by the workmen employed in laying the foundation of the present council chamber in the North Street:

### CHICHESTER.

this stone was by the corporation presented to the then duke of Richmond, at whose magnificent seat at Goodwood it is still preserved. The inscription runs thus :

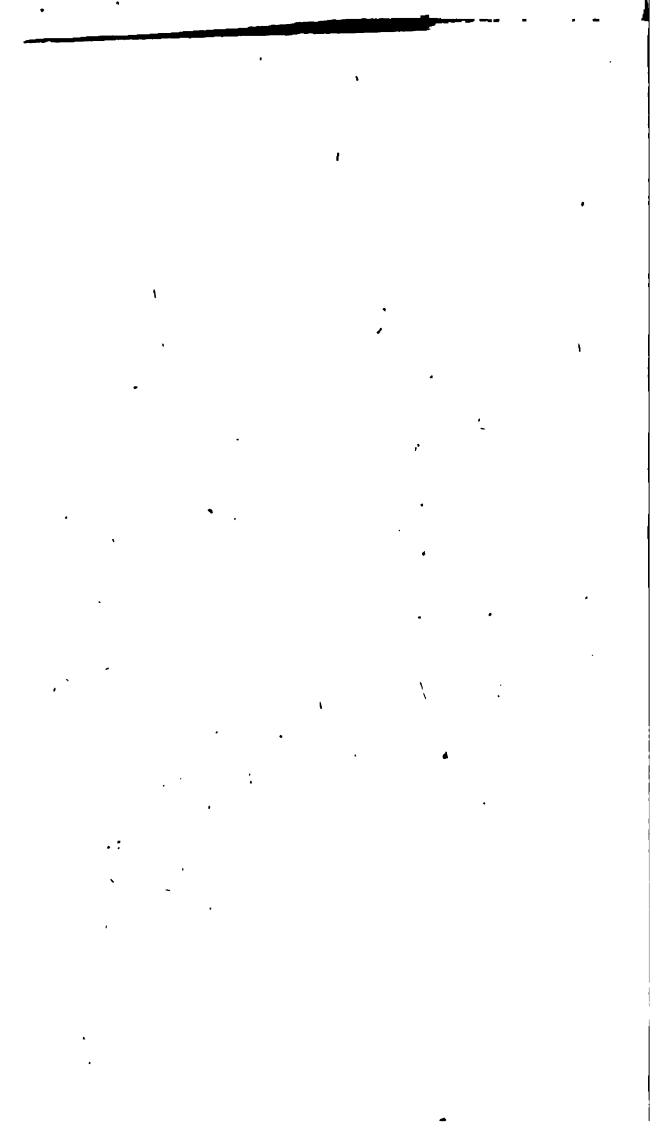
NEPTVNO. ET. MINERVÆ. TEMPLVM. PROBALVTE.  
DOMVS. DIVINÆ. EX. AVCTORITATE. COGIDVBNI. REGIS.  
LEGAŢI. TIBERII. CLAVDII. AVGVSTI. IN. BRITANIA.  
COLLEGIVM. FABRORVM. ET. QVI. IN. EO. E. SACRIS. VEL.  
HONORATI. SVNT. DE. SVO. DEDICAVERVNT. DONANTE. AREAM.  
PVDENTE. PVDENTINI. FILIO.

At the same time a Roman pavement was discovered, which was continued as far as the workmen had occasion to dig.

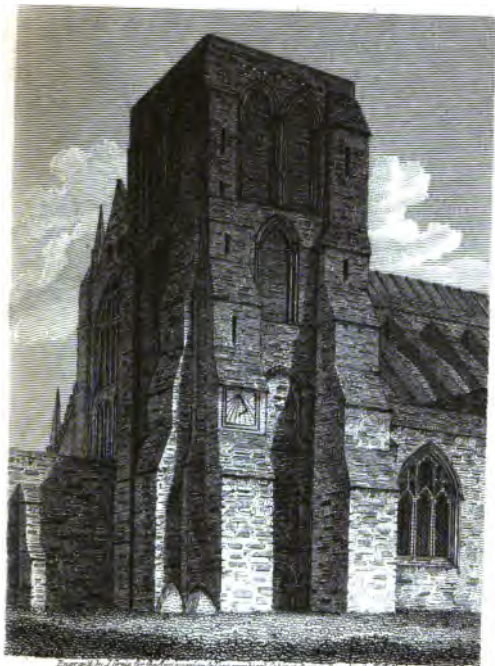
Chichester appears to have greatly declined in wealth and population, from the union of the heptarchy, in the early part of the ninth century, to nearly the end of the eleventh, at which time the episcopal seat was removed to this city from Selsea, where it had been fixed nearly 300 years. It was originally established there by St. Wilfred, who first converted the inhabitants of Sussex to the Christian faith: shortly after this removal the city began to flourish, and has been in a state of progressive improvement until the present day.

Prior to the translation, the only religious buildings of note in this city appear to have been the monastery of St. Peter, which is supposed to have occupied a part of the site of the present cathedral, and a little nunnery,









*Engraved by J. Gray, for the Antiquarian and Topographical Atlas from a Drawing by J. H. Sturt.*

*S. W. Tower Chichester Cathedral.*

*Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, 7 in Row, 2 S. E. Corner, Old Broad St. Oct 23. 1825.*

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#### CHESTER.

both of which are mentioned by William of Malmesbury. Such being the state of the religious edifices in the city at that time, it is probable that Stigand, who was a great favourite of William the Conqueror's, began either to enlarge the church attached to the monastery of St. Peter, or to erect a new one: his undertaking was finished by bishop Ralph. This church has been supposed to have been of wood, but it seems rather improbable that so long a time should have been occupied in erecting an edifice of such perishable materials. There are indeed many instances of wooden churches in use at this period, but they generally appear to have been only temporary erections, until some part of the great church was finished far enough to admit of the celebration of service in it. Whatever this church might have been, it was destroyed by fire in May 1114, upon which that munificent prelate Ralph, above named, immediately commenced the re-edification, in which he was assisted by Henry I. who was greatly attached to him; however, as bishop Ralph died in 1123, only nine years after the fire, some have imagined the second church also to have been of wood, and attributed the erection of the present edifice from its foundations to Seffrid II. A conflagration happened during his episcopacy in the year 1185, or in the year 1187; but from Novenden and other chroniclers of those times, it may be inferred, that that fire only destroyed the roof of the cathedral, and damaged the inside walls. It requires no great share of penetration to perceive that those walls

## CHICHESTER.

have been cased with a thin coat of stone, supported at the intercolumniations by Petworth marble pillars, which are in the style of the thirteenth century; of the same materials and age are the pillars which support the upper triforium, although the external arches of the windows are coeval with the lower part of the church, and are ornamented with the billet moulding. The fire, therefore, appears only to have injured the inside of the church, and its ravages have been afterwards concealed by the thin casing of stone above mentioned. The vaulting of the nave, choir, transept, and the side aisles, is of the same date: it is most probable, that the church was not vaulted with stone at the time of the fire, but only ceiled with rafter-work, in the same manner as the transepts of Winchester cathedral. These repairs, or the greater part of them, were probably made by bishop Seffrid II. of whom it is said, in the Chronicle of Winchester, "*Dedicata est ecclesia Cicestriae a Seffrido ejusdem loci episcopo, A. D. 1199, 2d idus Septembris:*" and again, "*Obiit Seffridus episcopus Cicestriae, A. D. 1204;*" but no mention is made of his buildings; and we can scarcely suppose that had he re-erected from its foundation so large an edifice as the present cathedral, a circumstance so much to his honour would have been omitted, particularly as churchmen were the authors of those annals. In an ancient MS. catalogue of the bishops of this church, which is still preserved in the archives of the dean and chapter, he is thus mentioned: "*Seffridus re-aedificavit Cicestriam et domos suas in pa-*

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*Interior of Chichester Cathedral:*

*Published at the Proprietors by W. Clarke, 27, in Bond St. London: C. & B. Bond St. Oct. 1829*

CHAPTER IV

The first part of the chapter discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It is essential for the business to have a clear and concise record of its financial activities, as this will enable it to determine its true financial position at any time. The records should be kept in a systematic and organized manner, and should be accessible to all concerned parties. The second part of the chapter deals with the various methods of accounting, and discusses the advantages and disadvantages of each. It is important for the business to choose a method that is best suited to its needs and circumstances. The third part of the chapter discusses the various types of accounts that a business should maintain, and the importance of balancing these accounts regularly. The fourth part of the chapter discusses the various methods of depreciation, and the importance of providing for depreciation in the accounts. The fifth part of the chapter discusses the various methods of valuation, and the importance of valuing assets and liabilities at their true market value. The sixth part of the chapter discusses the various methods of distribution, and the importance of distributing the profits of the business in a fair and equitable manner. The seventh part of the chapter discusses the various methods of liquidation, and the importance of liquidating the business in an orderly and efficient manner. The eighth part of the chapter discusses the various methods of reorganization, and the importance of reorganizing the business in a way that is most beneficial to all concerned parties. The ninth part of the chapter discusses the various methods of consolidation, and the importance of consolidating the accounts of the business in a way that is most beneficial to all concerned parties. The tenth part of the chapter discusses the various methods of merger, and the importance of merging the business in a way that is most beneficial to all concerned parties. The eleventh part of the chapter discusses the various methods of acquisition, and the importance of acquiring the business in a way that is most beneficial to all concerned parties. The twelfth part of the chapter discusses the various methods of divestiture, and the importance of divesting the business in a way that is most beneficial to all concerned parties. The thirteenth part of the chapter discusses the various methods of liquidation, and the importance of liquidating the business in an orderly and efficient manner. The fourteenth part of the chapter discusses the various methods of reorganization, and the importance of reorganizing the business in a way that is most beneficial to all concerned parties. The fifteenth part of the chapter discusses the various methods of consolidation, and the importance of consolidating the accounts of the business in a way that is most beneficial to all concerned parties. The sixteenth part of the chapter discusses the various methods of merger, and the importance of merging the business in a way that is most beneficial to all concerned parties. The seventeenth part of the chapter discusses the various methods of acquisition, and the importance of acquiring the business in a way that is most beneficial to all concerned parties. The eighteenth part of the chapter discusses the various methods of divestiture, and the importance of divesting the business in a way that is most beneficial to all concerned parties.





#### CHICHESTER.

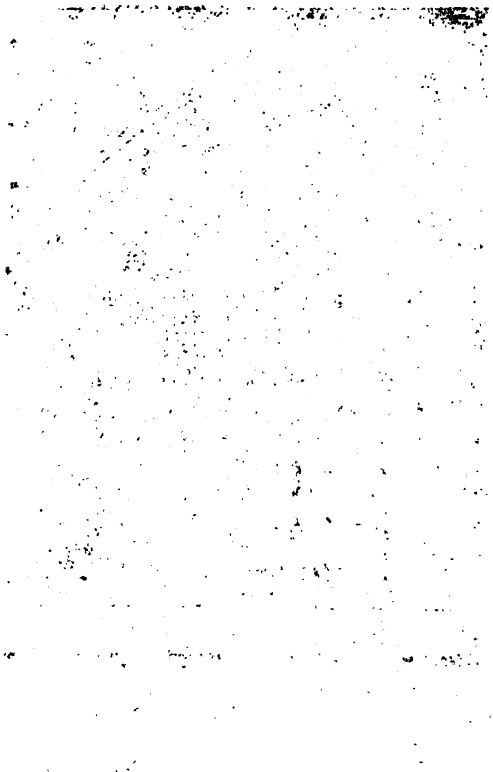
*latio :*" but nothing is said about the church, which would most probably have been mentioned had it been entirely burnt down; nor indeed is it probable that such massy pillars and arches could have been destroyed by fire. From these circumstances it appears, that the structure of the present church was at the latest begun by bishop Ralph; although from the circumstance of his death so soon after the fire in 1114, he might not have lived to finish it entirely, or to dedicate it. The plain round arches and the pouch-headed pillars cannot certainly have been in use much later than his time. Seffrid II. only made the repairs above mentioned, with the exception of the vaulting and the space between the altar screen, and the entrance into the lady chapel, by which space it is easy to perceive the cathedral has been lengthened with work, the style of which goes farther into the thirteenth century: in this part the arches of the lower triforium are gorgeously ornamented with different devices, and the upper windows, which, as before mentioned, are circular throughout the rest of the church, are here pointed. These repairs and the additional buildings we may therefore infer, were carried on by bishop Aquila (a prelate of great private possessions, and of a noble family in this county), and completed by bishop Poore, who was the greatest builder of his age, and whose munificence is conspicuous in his having laid the foundation of the magnificent church of Salisbury, which he was only prevented from completing by his speedy translation to Durham, a circumstance which took place in the year 1218. He

#### CHESTER.

had procured the pope's bull to remove the cathedral from Old Sarum to the Vale, at which time he erected a wooden chapel, and consecrated three altars for the performance of divine service, until the completion of the church.

The dedication of the church by Seffrid, taken notice of in the *Annals of Winchester*, does not militate against the assertion, that the repairs were not finished by him; for if bishop Ralph died without dedicating the church, which as above mentioned he probably did, it may be supposed that Seffrid dedicated it as soon as some part of it was sufficiently finished to admit of the performance of service in it.

No subsequent alterations have taken place in the church, excepting the insertion of the large west window and those in the north and south transepts; the latter of these, which is certainly for elegance of tracery and justness of proportion equal to any window in England, was erected by bishop Langton, early in the fourteenth century; it is justly styled in the table of the bishops, erected by bishop Shurborne, "*Magnam, et sumptuosam fenestram, australem, ecclesie Cicestrensis*"; and indeed bishop Langton expended the sum of £310 in erecting and glazing this window with painted glass, which remained unhurt till destroyed by the fanatics in the great rebellion. The same venerable prelate built the bishop's chapter-house, and gave £100 towards the repairs of the church, part of which it is probable was employed in the erection of the opposite window in the north transept, which is of the



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*Engraved by J. Smith for the Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet, from a drawing by J. G. Smith.*

*N. West Entrance Chichester Cathedral.*

*Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond St. & J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. Oct. 23. 1817.*

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### CHICHESTER.

same dimensions, but more simple in its tracery. This bishop was archdeacon of Canterbury, treasurer of Wells, canon of York and Lincoln, prebendary of this church, with other preferments. In the year 1293 he was made lord chancellor of England by Edward I. and in the year 1305 consecrated bishop of this see; being a person of extraordinary prudence, in the year 1310 he was appointed to be one of those whose business was to be near the person of Edward II. to advise him concerning the government of his kingdom and of himself. He died 19th of July 1377, having sat here thirty-three years; he lies buried beneath the great window which he built in the south transept; his tomb was richly ornamented, and though much defaced, still retains some traces of its former elegance and beauty. It is remarkable that his figure has a horse at its feet; a lion or a dog is more generally placed in that situation.

Bishop Gilbert de Sancto Leofardo built and endowed the lady chapel at the east end of the cathedral; it is a beautiful building, but much injured by the filling up of its east window, which greatly disfigures the view of the cathedral at that end. This chapel is now elegantly and appropriately fitted up with bookcases, which contain a great number of valuable and useful books. Beneath it is the vault of the Richmond family, whose banners are suspended over the entrance, on the north side of which is a black marble tomb, with a mitre and crozier carved on the top, and the words **RADVLPHUS**

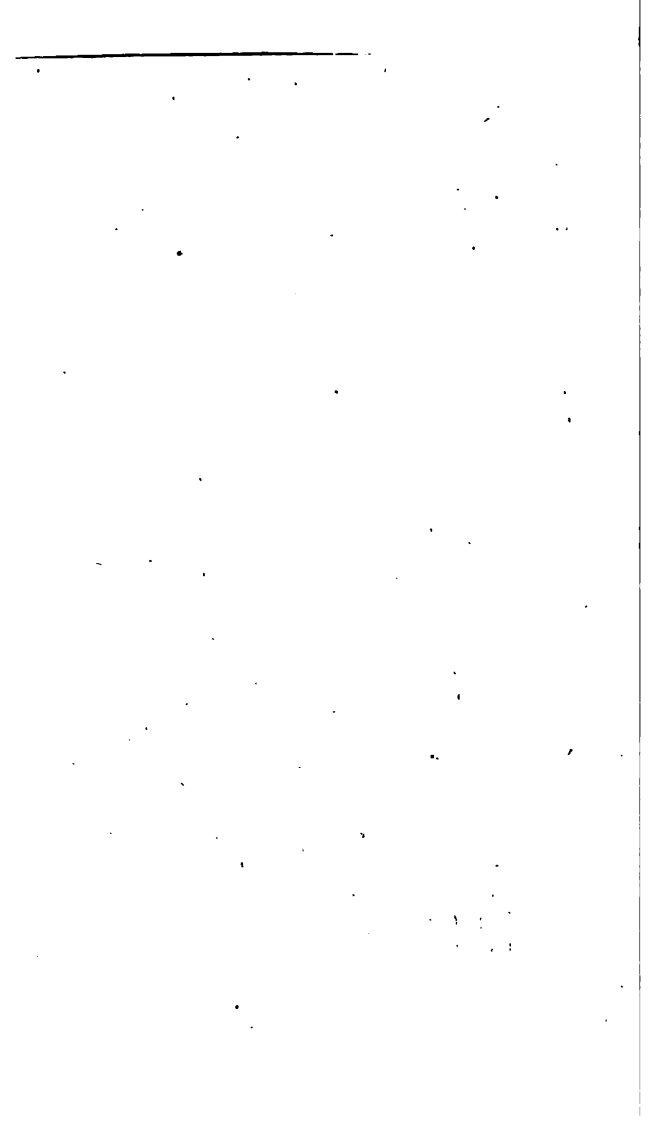
## CHICHESTER.

**EPISCOPVS** inscribed at the end of it. On the opposite or south side are two tombs of the same materials, and ornamented in the same manner; they are side by side, and stand under an arch, evidently made long after the tombs it covers—these are the monuments of bishop Sefrid II. and bishop Hilary, his patron.

The choir of Chichester cathedral is most richly fitted up; the stalls are of brown oak, finely carved and gilt, with the names of the dignities and prebends painted in an ancient character over them: the miserere's are finely carved, and extremely curious: these stalls were erected by bishop Shurborne in the reign of Henry VIII. as was also the present altar-screen, which is constructed of the same materials as the stalls, and is exceedingly rich and beautiful: over it is a gallery, in which, in Catholic times, the choir was placed at the celebration of high mass; this is perhaps almost the only thing of the kind remaining in this country. The other parts of the choir are finished in the same style, the whole producing a *coup d'œil* much resembling foreign cathedrals; and as bishop Shurborne was for many years in the younger part of his life an ambassador in foreign countries, it is reasonable to infer, that he may have acquired his ideas from the buildings of the countries he visited. This prelate also caused the paintings in the south transept to be executed by one Bernardi, an Italian, or as some assert, although without any degree of probability, by Holbein: the first represents the interview between St.







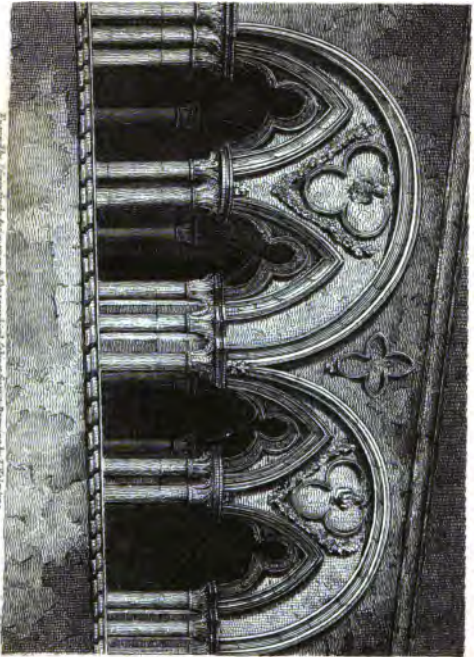


Fig. 1. — Gothic Architecture. — St. Peter's Church, London. — Drawing by J. P. M.

— Town of the Great Cathedral of St. Peter's.

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### CRICHESTER.

Wilfred and Ceadwalla, king of Sussex, the founder of the church of Selsea. St. Wilfred attended by his clergy is represented as coming to the king, who stands at the entrance of his palace surrounded by his courtiers, and addressing him in the following words, which are written on a scroll: *Da servis Dei locum habitationis propter Deum.* Ceadwalla's answer, which is on an open book held by an attendant, is *Fiat sicut petitur.* In the back ground is represented the peninsula of Selsea, the parish church as it is still standing there, and the sea, bounded by the blue hills of the Isle of Wight.

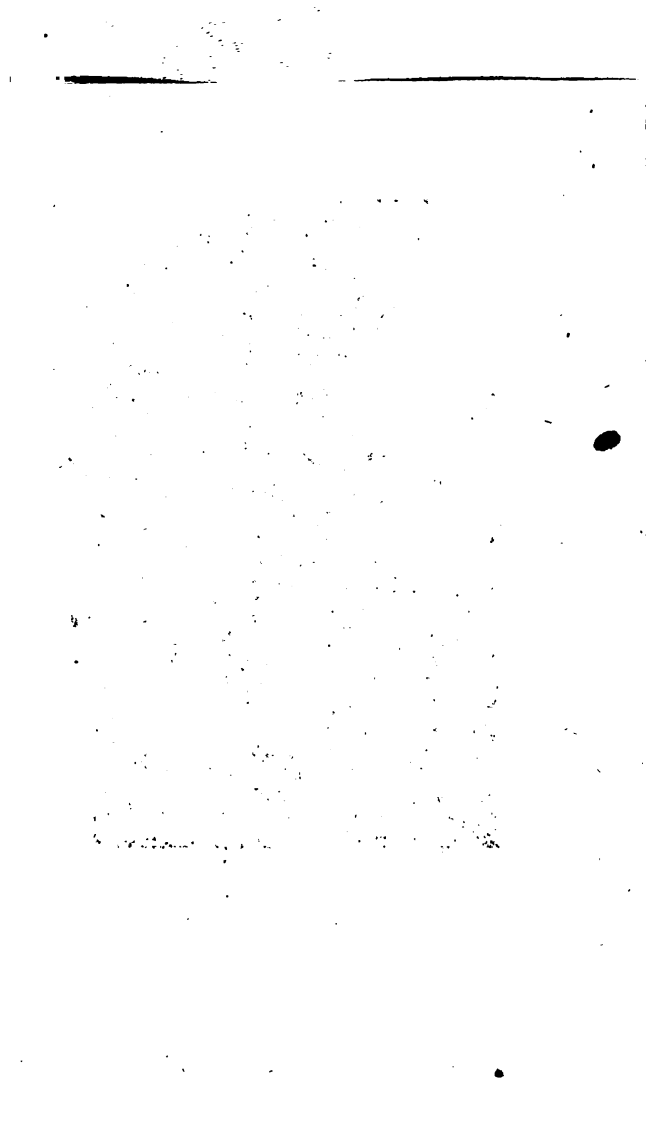
The next represents the interview between Henry VIII. and bishop Shurborne. The bishop thus addresses the king: *Sanctissime rex propter Deum decora ecclesiam tuam Cicestrensem jam cathedralem sicut Ceadwalla rex Sussex ecclesiam Selse olim cathedralem decoravit;* this is also written on a scroll; but the answer of Henry is on an open book; the words are as follow: *Pro amore Christi quod petas concedo.* Shurborne is attended by his clergy in the same manner as St. Wilfred: the king is standing at the entrance of the palace, with his attendants; and what is surprising, his father Henry VII. is standing on his right hand, an anachronism common in the paintings of those days. The architecture of the palace in this picture is by no means so correct as that in the other; it probably was altered by the painter employed to restore the injuries it received in the great rebellion: beneath this is the motto "*Credite Operibus.*" These pictures are

## CHICHESTER.

finely executed, and are extremely valuable as representations of the ecclesiastical and lay costume of that age. On this side also are the portraits of all the kings of England, from William the Conqueror down to Henry VIII. which have been since continued down to George I. ; some of these are well executed, particularly those of queen Mary, Elizabeth, James I. and Charles.

On the opposite side of the transept are the portraits of the bishops of Selsea and Chichester, prefaced thus: *Catalogus reverendorum virorum ac sanctorum patrum episcoporum Selse et Cicestrens. tam ante conquestum Anglie quam post conquestum Anglie quorum nomina sequuntur, &c.* Under each bishop respectively is a short account of what he did for or gave to the church: these were also continued by Shurborne down to himself; since which time only John Christopherson, the last Catholic bishop, has been added. These paintings make a fine appearance, and contribute greatly to the grandeur of this part of the church, which would otherwise be rather too plain, the transepts having no side aisles.

Bernardi, it is probable, painted the vaulting of the church, which appears to have been executed with great boldness of colouring; the ornaments are flowers and the arms of the founders and benefactors to the church, with scrolls of writing under each; William of Wyckham's are frequently repeated, with his motto "Manners makyth Man;" and the following addition, "Quod William Wyckham."

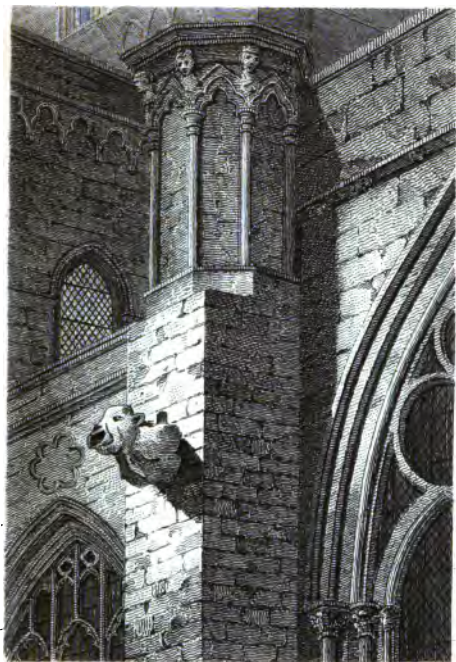


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*Drawn & Engraved by J. S. G. for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet.*

*Buttrif on the N. side Chichester Cathedral.*

*Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond St. & J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. Oct. 23 1849*

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#### CHICHESTER.

This excellent bishop (Shurborne) also founded four prebends in the church, and increased the number of choristers; he died in 1533, and is buried in the south aisle of the choir, under a white marble monument, where lays his effigy dressed in the episcopal habit; the figure and tomb were richly adorned, but they were much defaced by the republicans; the arms are still remaining, and the following inscription, *Ne intres in judicium cum seruo tuo, DOMINE, ROBERT SHVRBORNE.*

The chantry of St. Richard, bishop of Chichester, stands in the south transept, at the back of the stalls, concerning which an order occurs in Rymer's *Fœdera*, in the eighth year of Edward I. *Pro focalibus re ceperatis feretro BEATI RICHARDI reoffigendis.* This shrine was visited by the Catholics even since the Restoration, on his anniversary, which is on the 3d of April. This venerable and holy prelate, surnamed De la Wich, was a Dominican friar, but having been admitted by the pope into the secular clergy, was consecrated bishop of Chichester in the year 1245; he is recorded to have worked many miracles in his lifetime, particularly to have fed 3000 people in a miraculous manner: it is also mentioned of him, that as he was officiating at the altar in his old age, he fell down through weakness with a chalice in his hand, the wine in which was not spilt. He deceased in the year 1253, and was buried in the cathedral.

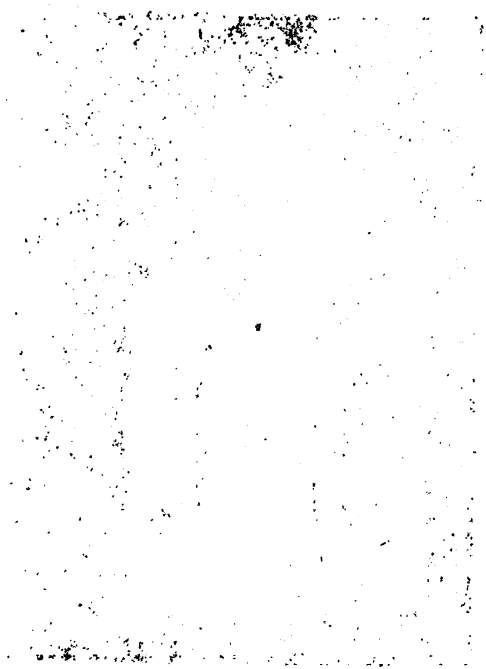
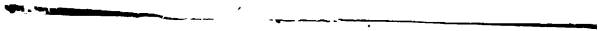
There is in the north side aisle of the choir a marble monument with the effigies of a bishop, but the inscription

#### CHICHESTER.

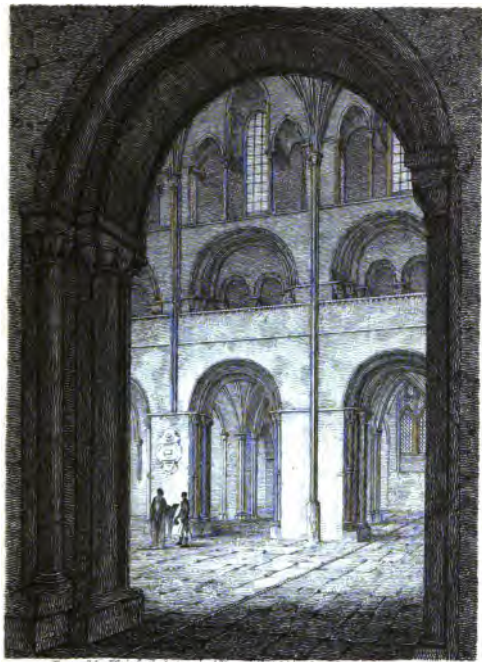
is taken away and the arms defaced; this is most probably the tomb of Adam Molin's, LL.D. who was slain at Portsmouth at the instigation of Richard duke of York, July 9, 1449. He gave some crimson altar-cloths of great value to adorn the high altar of his cathedral.

There are two plain tombs behind the high altar, one of which is said to be that of bishop Story, the other is perhaps that of George Day, who deceased in 1556: the above-mentioned tombs, with that of bishop John Arundel, who died in 1478, are the only tombs of prelates in this church prior to the reformation now remaining; there are also many sepulchral stones, some of them of an immense size, which were formerly adorned with brasses of bishops under stately canopies, as may still be traced by the places in which the brass was inlaid: many of these stones were most probably removed from the choir into their present situation, in the nave and side aisles, when the choir was paved with black and white marble about sixty years since. The republicans stripped the brass from these and all the other monumental stones in the church, which have been very numerous.

The nave of this cathedral is remarkable for having what now appears to be a double aisle on each side, but these additional aisles are of later construction than the others, and were evidently divided into many chantries and chapels, in some of which are piscinas, and other traces of the altars formerly erected within them. In one of those in the north side is an ancient tomb with the effi-



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*Engraved by J. Smith for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet from a drawing by T. Paine.*

*Nave of Chichester Cathedral.*

*Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, No. Bond St. L. & G. Carpenter, Old Bond St. Oct. 1806.*

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·CHICHESTER.

gies of a man in armour, with his lady at his feet; this is commonly supposed to be the tomb of the earl of Arundel; the head of the figure reposes on a coronet; on his breast is a lion rampant, the arms of those earls: this tomb appears at some period to have been moved. Opposite this is a neat tablet, executed by Flaxman, to the memory of the unfortunate poet Collins, who was a native of this city, and died in a house adjoining the cloisters: it is inscribed with an excellent epitaph, the joint composition of those elegant writers William Hayley and John Serjeant, esqs. the former of whom is a descendant from one of the deans of the cathedral. At a small distance is an old tomb, with the effigies of a lady thereon, but it is not known for whom it was erected.

The pavement of the nave and side aisles is laid in lines, which were to guide the processions which took place at the enthronement of a bishop, at the chanting the litanies, and at other times.

One of the west towers of the cathedral was thrown down, and the great west window beaten in during the siege of the town by the rebels in the great rebellion, who, upon their entrance into the city in the year 1643, under the command of sir William Waller, immediately began to wreak their wrath on the cathedral; by sir William's order they broke down the organ and defaced the ornaments in the choir; beat down the tombs in the church, carrying away the brasses; they plundered the sacramental plate, and seized upon the priests' vestments in the

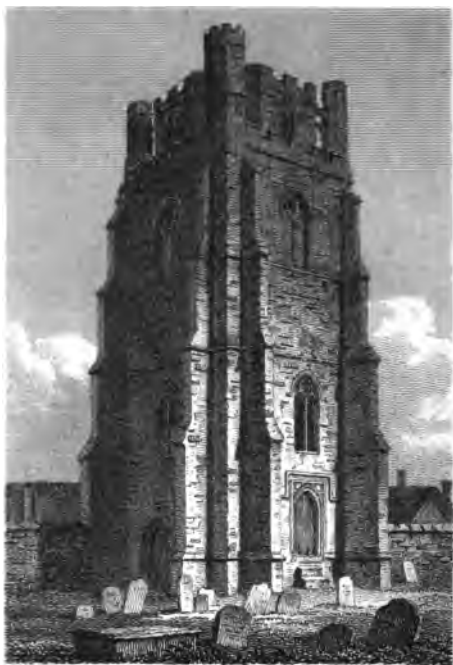
## CHESTER.

vestry; they tore all the bibles, service books, and singing books belonging to the choir, scattering the leaves of them throughout the church and churchyard. The altar, both in the cathedral and sub-deanery (a parish church in the north transept), they broke down, and destroyed the pulpit, pews, and in short every thing which was not proof against their pole-axes.

The spire of this cathedral is of stone, ornamented with pinnacles at its base; it seems to have been erected towards the middle of the thirteenth century, about which time Salisbury cathedral was finished. (There is a tradition here, that this and the spire at Salisbury was erected by the same workmen; and indeed it seems probable). In the year 1721 it was struck by lightning, when several large stones were precipitated from it with great violence; its fall, and the consequent destruction of a considerable part of the church were dreaded; but on a survey being made, it was discovered that although a breach was made about forty feet from the top, yet that the other parts were uninjured. It was therefore soon after repaired so completely that no traces of the damage can now be discovered.

It is not known who erected the great bell-tower on the north-west side of the cathedral; it is reported that William Ryman, esq. of Appledram (a small village about two miles from this place), being desirous of having a castle for himself in that village, was inhibited from so doing by Edward II. upon which he applied the materials he had collected for that purpose to this erection; but no

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Drawn & Engraved by J. Carter for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond Street.

*The Bell Tower, Chichester Cathedral.*

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond Street, J. Carpenter, Old Bond Street, and J. G. & J. G. & J. G.

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## CHICHESTER.

mention is made in the records of the church concerning this circumstance; it is possible that bishop Langton may have purchased the stones of him. The tower was evidently built about that time; before which the bells stood in the tower of the spire, though it was scarcely calculated to support so great a weight.

The north transept of this cathedral is made use of as a parish church, and is dedicated to St. Peter. The vaulting of the chancel in this part is a curious specimen of the highly pointed arches of the thirteenth century, ornamented with the Saxon zigzag. On the outside of this are small portions of a building, which appear to have formed the residence of some chantry priests; the door by which they used to descend into the church to perform their offices still remains.

This cathedral has been for canons secular from the time of its erection, and therefore was not changed by Henry VIII. The foundation consists of a dean, præcentor, chancellor, treasurer, two archdeacons, one of Chichester the other of Lewes, thirty prebendaries, four of whom have ever been called to residence and are styled canons residentiary, four vicars, and a sufficient choir. There have been eighty-eight bishops since the foundation of the see to the present time.

The dimensions of this cathedral are as follow: total length from east to west, including the lady chapel, 410 feet; of the transepts from north to south 227; the breadth of the choir and side at the east end is sixty-two;

### CHICHESTER.

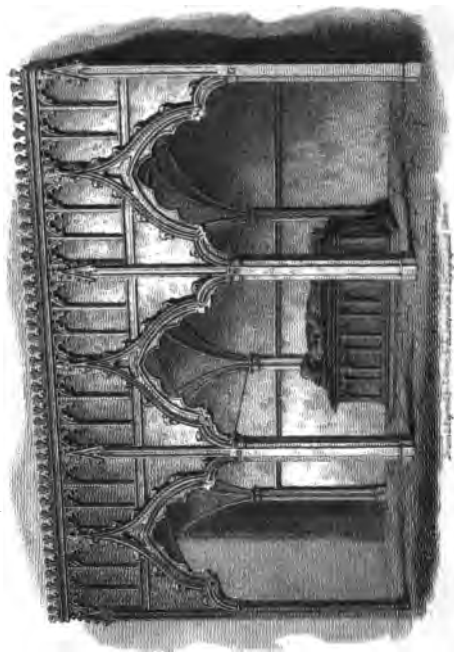
of the nave and aisles, which have four rows of pillars, ninety-two. The height of the vaulting is sixty-three, of the spire 300, and of the bell-tower at the north-west side 127 feet. The cloisters which stand on the south side of the church are much injured by the filling up of the lower part of the windows; they form a quadrangle, the southern side of which is 120 feet long, the eastern 128, and the western side 100.

To Mr. THOMAS VALENTINE, of Magdalen hall, Oxford, we are indebted for the Drawings of Chichester Cathedral, and the foregoing Description.



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*Chantry of St. Nicholas, Rochester Cathedral.*

Published at the Expense of W. G. & Co. 1841. 11, 12, Cornhill, London. W. G. & Co. 1841.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records. It emphasizes that every detail matters and that consistency is key. The following section outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data, highlighting the challenges faced in the field.

In the next section, we explore the theoretical framework that guides our research. This includes a review of existing literature and the development of our own hypotheses. The results of our study are presented in the following section, showing a clear trend in the data that supports our initial assumptions.

Finally, we discuss the implications of our findings and offer suggestions for future research. It is clear that there is still much to be learned in this area, and our work serves as a foundation for further exploration.



## CHANTRY OF ST. RICHARD, CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL,

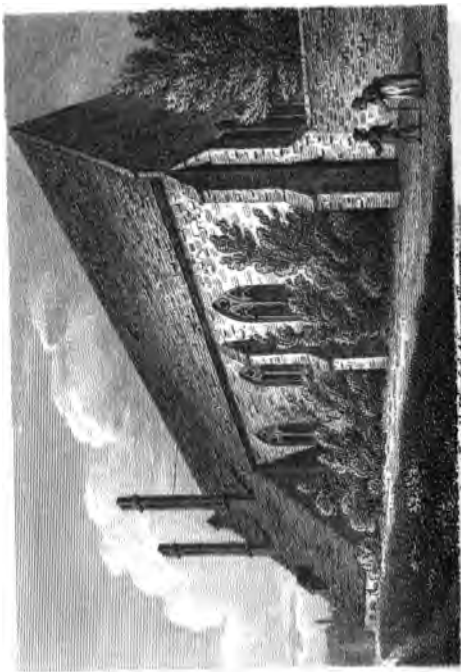
*SUSSEX.*

THE Chantry of St. Richard, formerly bishop of Chichester, stands in the south transept of the cathedral at the back of the stalls. It is a beautiful shrine of Gothic workmanship, consisting of three elegant cinque-foil arches, ornamented with crockets and a finial; the arches spring from dragons, and other grotesque figures, which are now greatly mutilated; they are separated by a slender butment, terminating with a pinnacle. Above the grand arches is a range of small ones with cinque-foil heads, surmounted with a cornice and foliage: the roof within is groined, having key-stones and roses at the intersections. The tomb of the saint stands upon the pavement in the middle of the chantry; its sides are enriched with pointed arches, alternately wide and narrow; the figure of St. Richard, which lies on the tomb, considering the devastations made here by the partizans of Cromwell, is in tolerable preservation. The shrine of St. Richard was visited by the Catholics, long after the reformation, on the anniversary of the saint, which is on the 3d of April. This venerable and holy prelate, whose surname was De la Wict, from being a Dominican friar, was admitted

**CHANTRY OF ST. RICHARD, CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL.**

among the secular clergy, and consecrated by the bishop of Chichester in the year 1245. He is recorded to have worked many miracles during his life, particularly at one time to have fed three thousand people in a most extraordinary and miraculous manner: it is also said of him, that while he was officiating at the altar in his old age, he fell down, through weakness, with the chalice in his hand, the wine in which was not spilt. He died in the year 1245, and was buried in the cathedral.

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*St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester.*

*Designed by the Rev. Wm. Hall, and executed by Wm. H. Woodcut, New York, in 1846. Published by Wm. H. Woodcut, New York, 1846.*





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## ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, CHICHESTER,

*SUSSEX.*

**THIS Hospital is situated in the north-east quarter of the city of Chichester: it was originally a nunnery, and was founded by William, the fifth dean of the cathedral church of the Holy Trinity in that city, about the year 1173, or 1174. It is not possible to discover at what period, or on what occasion, it was converted into an Hospital for indigent persons.**

**Early in the thirteenth century the parish church of St. Peter having become ruinous, Ralph Neville, who was at that time bishop of Chichester and lord chancellor of England, procured that the parishioners (who could not have been very numerous, since there were only two or three houses in the parish) should have the right of hearing divine service in the chapel of the Hospital, and of having other spiritual assistance they required, administered to them by its chaplain.**

**In the year 1407 there occurs an episcopal mandate for the consecration of the chapel attached to the Hospital; and by the style of its architecture the chapel must have been re-edified about this time.**

**The following curious document, which bears date the 10th of October 1447, is a collation to the Hospital, on**

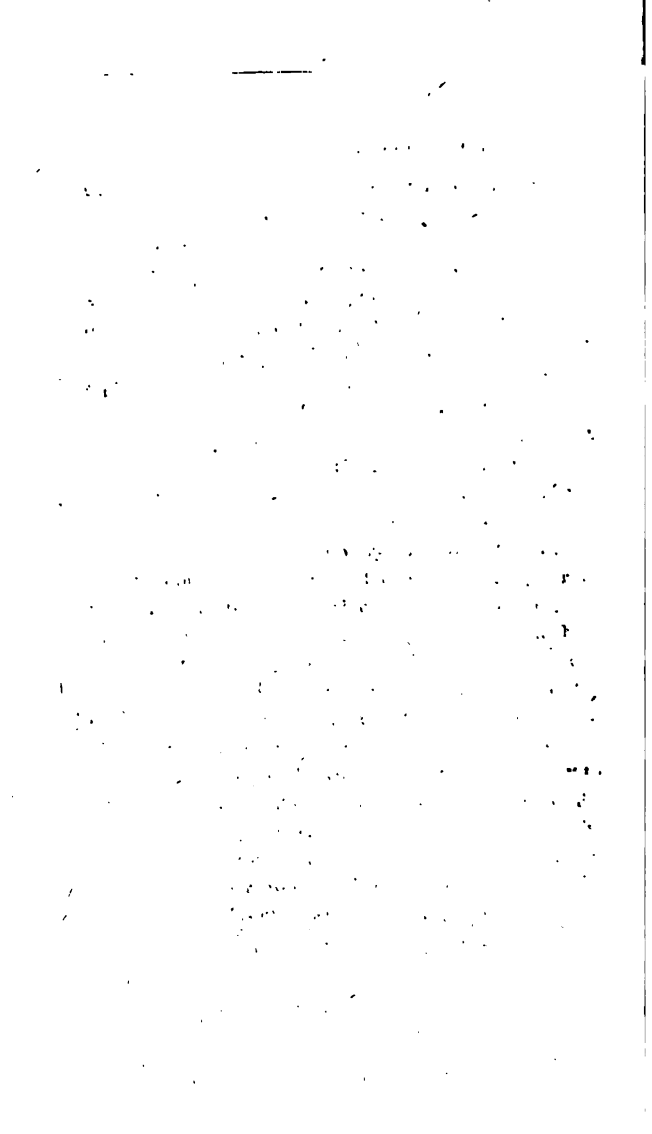
**ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, CHICHESTER.**

the resignation of the then warden, John Crowcher, dean of Chichester; it is written in Latin, and, translated, runs thus:—

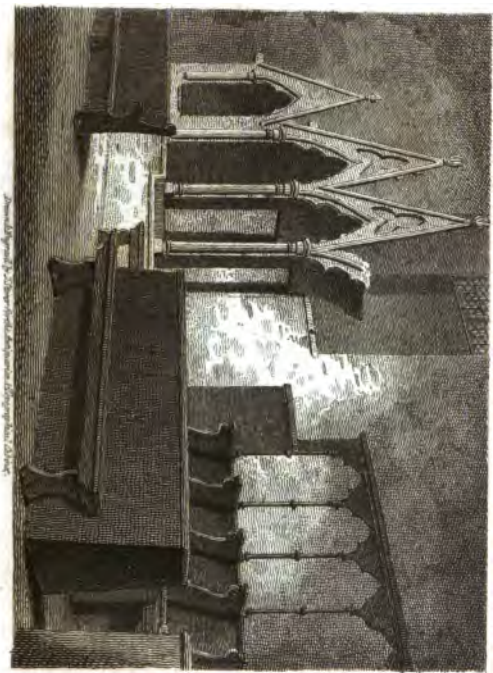
“ Form of collation to the Hospital of the Blessed Virgin Mary, made before sir John Goswell, vicar in the quire of Chichester, in the month and year underwritten.

“ To all the sons of Holy Church to whom these presents shall come; John Clounham, præcentor of the cathedral church of Chichester, and president and chaplain of the same place, salvation in the Saviour of all. Be it known unto all by these presents, that we have committed to sir John Goswell, chaplain, the administration and guardianship of the house or Hospital of the poor of the Blessed Virgin Mary, now vacant by the resignation of the very reverend man master John Crowcher, dean of the cathedral church of Chichester, and fully and rightfully belonging to our collation, and have conferred the guardianship of the charity, in which collation of his admission, under the same context, the said sir John yielded to us accustomed and canonical obedience, and also made corporal oath faithfully to administer the goods of the said house or Hospital, and to give a faithful account of his administration yearly, whilst he shall there continue; and not to alienate the lands, houses, or revenues of the said house or Hospital; and not to admit, moreover, any brethren or sisters into the said house or Hospital, without the requisite consent of the dean and chapter first had and obtained, according





*Walls in the Chapel of St. Mary's Hospital*



*James Wyndham, Esq., Architect, St. Mary's Hospital, 1854*

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## ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, CHICHESTER.

to the form of a certain statute of ours: and also to make and faithfully to exhibit to the said dean and chapter, or their deputies by them assigned, whensoever it shall seem fitting and expedient for the good of the said Hospital, an inventory of all the reliques, books, vestments, jewels, and fruits, in-coming and revenues of the Hospital. These, and all other charges belonging or which ought to belong to the same Hospital, according to the foundation and statutes of the said Hospital, he also swore faithfully to execute and observe with effect. In testimony of which we have to these presents affixed our common seal. Given in our chapter-house, October the tenth, one thousand four hundred and seventy-seven."

In July 1543 the then dean appointed John Worthcall as master. William Overton occurs in an act as warden of the Hospital in the eighteenth year of the reign of queen Elizabeth, on the 30th day of December, in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of that queen. Kitson, the warden, surrendered the charters of the foundation to her majesty, that she might, by renewing them, render the Hospital secure from the statutes which passed under Henry, for the dissolution of religious houses; and, in the February of the ensuing year, the charters were confirmed by the queen.

The buildings of the Hospital, in their present state, consist of a spacious refectory, adjoining to which, on either side, are the apartments of the brethren and sisters, and at its east end the chapel, which is large and

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**ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, CHICHESTER.**

not inelegant; in it there are stalls for the members, and near the altar a very fine piscina, with the stalls, for the priest, deacon, and sub-deacon. Before the year 1770, morning service only was performed in this chapel, but subsequent benefactors have so increased the income of the chaplain, that morning and evening service are now daily performed in it. The present members are six poor women and two poor men, five of whom have a weekly allowance, with a provision of fire-wood yearly, together with a share of the fines, as they fall; the other three have only house-room and the rent of the Hospital garden.

The affairs of the Hospital have, from its foundation, been under the management of the dean and chapter of Chichester; the very reverend the dean is the present warden.

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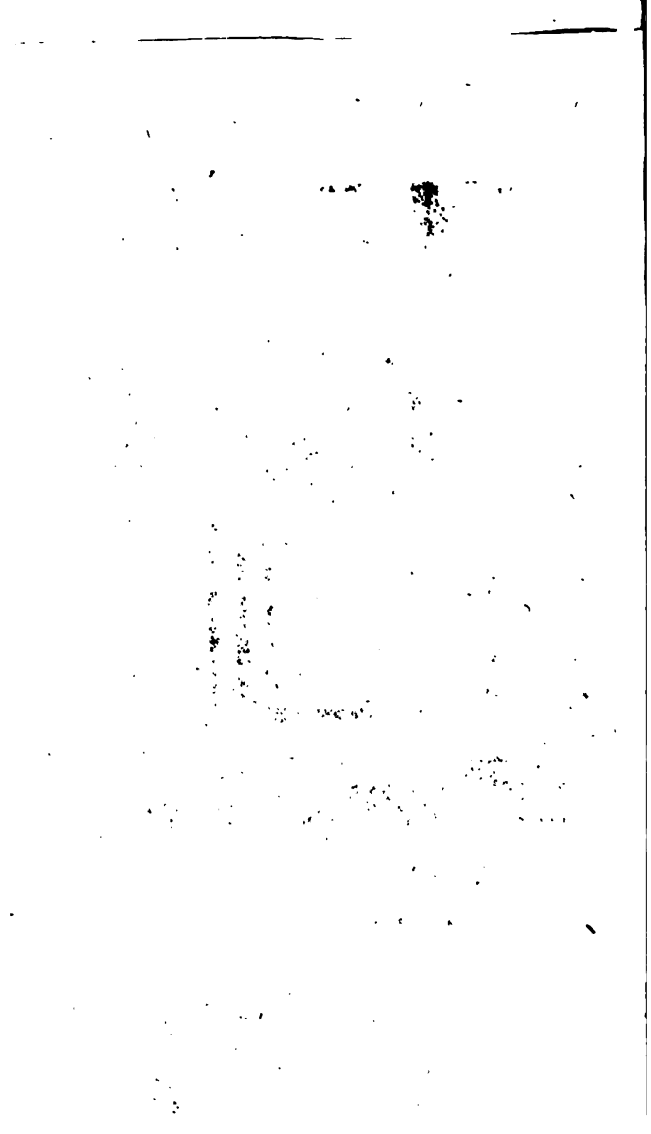


*Engraved by J. Long for the Transactions of the Geographical Cabinet from a Drawing by J. Vallance.*

*Saxon-door Chichester, Sussex.*

*Published for the Proprietors by W. Clowes, New Strand S<sup>t</sup> to J. Carpenter, Old Strand S<sup>t</sup> New 1826.*





## SAXON DOOR, CHICHESTER,

### SUSSEX.

**THIS** interesting specimen of Saxon architecture forms an entrance into the offices attached to the house of the rev. Charles Metcalf, one of the canons residentiary of the cathedral church of Holy Trinity in Chichester. It appears to have been part of an ancient monastery, dedicated to St. Peter, which occupied the site of the present cathedral till the time that the episcopal seat was translated from Selsey, where it was originally founded in the year 711. The translation took place in 1075, in consequence of a regulation made by William I. which enjoined the removal of the bishop's seats from villages to the principal cities of their respective dioceses—accordingly, Dorchester was removed to Lincoln, Litchfield to Chester, Sherborne to Salisbury, and Selsey to Chichester. Stigand, chaplain to William the Conqueror, was the first bishop of Chichester : he lived about twelve years after his translation. The church which he erected here was almost destroyed by fire on the 5th of May 1114, at which time Ralph was bishop ; by him it was rebuilt, being greatly assisted therein by the munificence of king Henry, who was much attached to him. Another fire, far more destructive, happened in the time of bishop Selfrid,

### SAXON DOOR, CHICHESTER.

which nearly consumed the church, and the buildings connected with it; these were probably the remains of the monastery of St. Peter. The conjecture that the door represented in the Plate was the only part of the edifice which escaped this conflagration, is strengthened by there being no other remains of Saxon architecture existing here. The arch of the door is supported by two columns with plain capitals, and ornamented with two bands of zigzag of dissimilar dimensions, separated from each other by a round moulding; the inner band has a ball in each indenture.

The ground does not appear to have been much raised since the erection of the door, as the plinths and bases of the columns are visible above the pavement.



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*Drawn and Engraved by J. Carter from a Sketch by a Volunteer for the improvement of the engraving of the cross.*

*Chichester Cross, Sussex:*

*Published for the Proprietors by W. Carter, New Bond St. & T. Carpenter, Old Bond St. 50 p. 20 p. 9.*



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## CHICHESTER CROSS,

### SUSSEX.

**THE** Cross at Chichester stands near the cathedral, at the intersection of the four principal streets of the city. It was erected in the fifteenth century by bishop Edward Story, and was, till within the last two years, used as a market-place; but the increased population of Chichester requiring a more extensive area for that purpose, a large and convenient market-house, has recently been built in the north street, on the completion of which it was proposed to take down the ancient market cross, then considered as a nuisance. But the city is likely to be exempted from the odium of such a proceeding by the public spirit of an individual, who purchased certain houses on the north side of the Cross, intending to widen the street on that side by their demolition: it is likewise in contemplation to restore the ornamental parts of the Cross where they are decayed, and to enclose its several entrances with an iron fence; by this means its beautiful interior will be preserved from the rude assaults of the clowns that continually infest it. It is much to be wished that these improvements may be extended to the removal of the clumsy modern turret that surmounts the Cross, and the restitution of its ancient termination.

### CHICHESTER CROSS.

Chichester Cross is one of the most elegant buildings of the kind now existing in England ; its form is octangular, having a strong butment at each angle, surmounted with pinnacles ; on each of its faces is an entrance through a pointed arch, ornamented with crockets and a finial. Above this, on four of its sides, is a tablet, inscribed to commemorate its reparation in the reign of Charles II. : above each tablet is a dial that presents the hour to three of the principal streets ; the fourth is excluded from this advantage by standing at an angle. In the centre is a large round column, the basement of which forms a seat ; into this column is inserted a number of groinings, that, spreading from the centre, forms the roof, beautifully moulded ; the central column appears to continue through the roof, and is supported without by eight flying buttments that rest on the several corners of the building.

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Amberley Castle, & Environs







## AMBERLEY CASTLE,

SUSSEX,

A STRUCTURE, situated on the east side of the river Arun, at the foot of the South Downs, is four miles north-east from Arundel, having the south Downs on the south, a wide extent of level marsh land on the north, the river Arun at a small distance on the west, and Amberley village and church on the east.

It was erected by William Rede, bishop of Chichester, in the reign of Edward III. A. D. 1368, as a residence for himself and his successors; but being afterwards leased out to several families, among whom were those of Goring, Butler, Briscow, Parker, &c. it ultimately came into the possession of lord Selsea. The episcopal castle is degraded to a farm-house.

The building was constructed on a rock, and forms a parallelogram, with a southern entrance between two small round towers, with grooves for a portcullis. It is defended on the south by a foss, over which a bridge leads to the principal entrance. On the north and west sides, by the low rocky precipice on which it stands, it does not appear to have been of any great strength; the ruins of an arch within the walls, however, show the architecture to have been light and elegant.

### AMBERLEY CASTLE.

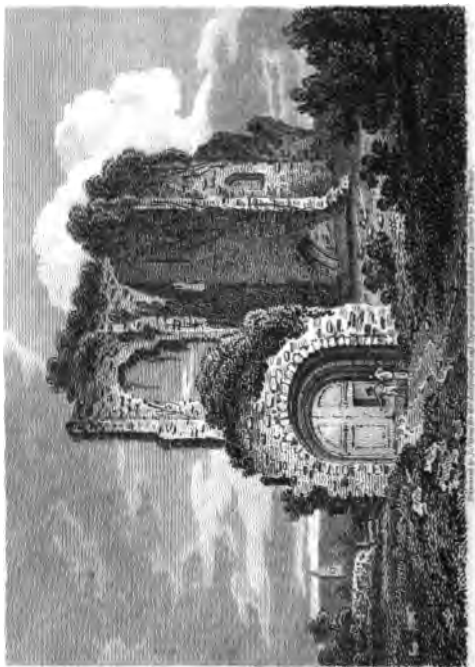
The clump of trees near this ancient mansion, situated on the adjoining hill, serves as a sea-mark, and is called Fittleworth Tilt.

Amberley, the village whence the Castle takes its name, consists of a long scattered street of mean buildings; but the land is rich and fertile. Adjoining to the Downs the soil is chalky; in the valley it consists of a rich black earth, producing crops of wheat in great quantities.

The church of this village is a small structure, containing a body, chancel, and a square tower at the west end; and is kept in decent repair. The living is of very small value.

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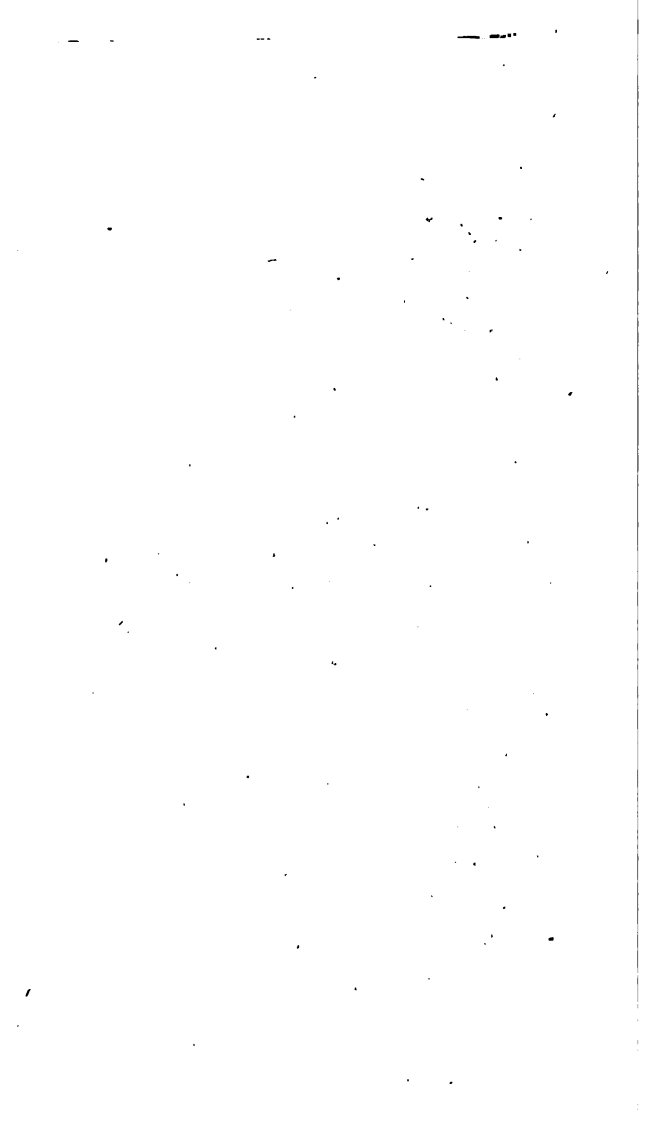
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*Barony Castle, Lough.*

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## PEVENSEY CASTLE,

### SUSSEX.

PEVENSEY, though now a small village, was formerly of some note. Its Castle is of undoubted antiquity; and, from the great number of Roman bricks worked into its walls, is supposed to stand on the site of a still more ancient edifice.

At this place William the Conqueror made his debarkation; and about eight miles from hence was fought the decisive battle of Hastings. The town and castle of Pevensey was given by the Conqueror to Robert, earl of Morton in Normandy, his brother by the mother's side, who was created earl of Cornwall in the succeeding reign. He was succeeded in his possessions by William, earl of Morton and Cornwall, who, on being refused the earldom of Kent, entered into a rebellion; whereupon the king seized upon this town and castle, and gave them to Gilbert de Aquila, with all the land thereunto belonging. In the lifetime of his immediate successor, this town and castle reverted to the crown; and after divers changes they, by gift from king Henry II. became the property of Richard de Aquila, whose posterity enjoyed them quietly till the reign of Henry III. when Gilbert de Aquilla, by disorderly conduct, made himself obnox-

### PEVENSEY CASTLE.

ious to the king, who seized upon all his estates. This honour, in the nineteenth year of his reign, the king granted to Gilbert Marshal, earl of Pembroke, during pleasure. In the twenty-fifth year of his reign he gave the honour to Peter de Savoy, uncle to his queen, and afterwards granted him the inheritance thereof, with the Castle and its appurtenances.

Before the reign of James I. this Castle was a part of the possessions of the dutchy of Lancaster; for James, by his letters patent under the seal of that dutchy, dated 18th of June, granted to Edward, earl of Dorset, the castle of Pevensey and portreve of Pevensey, to hold the same during his life.

For a considerable length of time this Castle had been held by the Pelham family, under a lease from the dutchy of Lancaster, till some years since his grace the late duke of Newcastle gave it up to the late earl of Wilmington, on his being created baron Pevensey. It now belongs to the Northampton family.





Engraving by George S. ...

Stone Street, a Roman Road in Sussex.





## THE STANE STREET,

### SUSSEX.

THIS is one of the Roman roads, among many others, not mentioned in the Itinerary of Antonine, although well known the whole way from Chichester (the *Regno* of the Romans) to London.

The military ways of the Romans were constructed with considerable ingenuity and labour, and may be described as a causeway of ten or twelve feet high : they led in a direct line from one town to another, which was seldom a greater distance than fifteen or twenty miles. The materials used in their construction were generally taken from the neighbourhood through which they passed, such as flint in the chalky districts, and stone where it most abounded : in some instances the surface was covered with pebbles or gravel.

When we consider the great progress of cultivation, and the continual change in the inhabitants of this country for the last 1800 years, it is hardly fair to expect traces of all the Roman roads, or the most trifling marks even of the military posts that were constructed on them : but in the instance before us we have a fine specimen, called the *Stane*, or *Stone-street*. This road came from London, and entered the county of Sussex by Oakwood,

### THE STANE STREET.

and passing by Slinfold and Billingshurst, entered Pulborough; whence it goes towards Hardham, Coldwaltham, and ascending the steep acclivity of Bignor hill, passes over Glating beacon, from which spot our Drawing was made. Here the view opens with amazing grandeur; the road keeping its course over some irregular ground to the North Wood, through which it passes, and is again visible over the corner of Halnaker Down, falling in with the present turnpike at Halnaker, and approaching the Roman station at Chichester. In the extreme distance is the Isle of Wight, with a large portion of the English Channel, and Spithead on the right: perhaps there are few situations in the kingdom that present a view so grand and interesting.

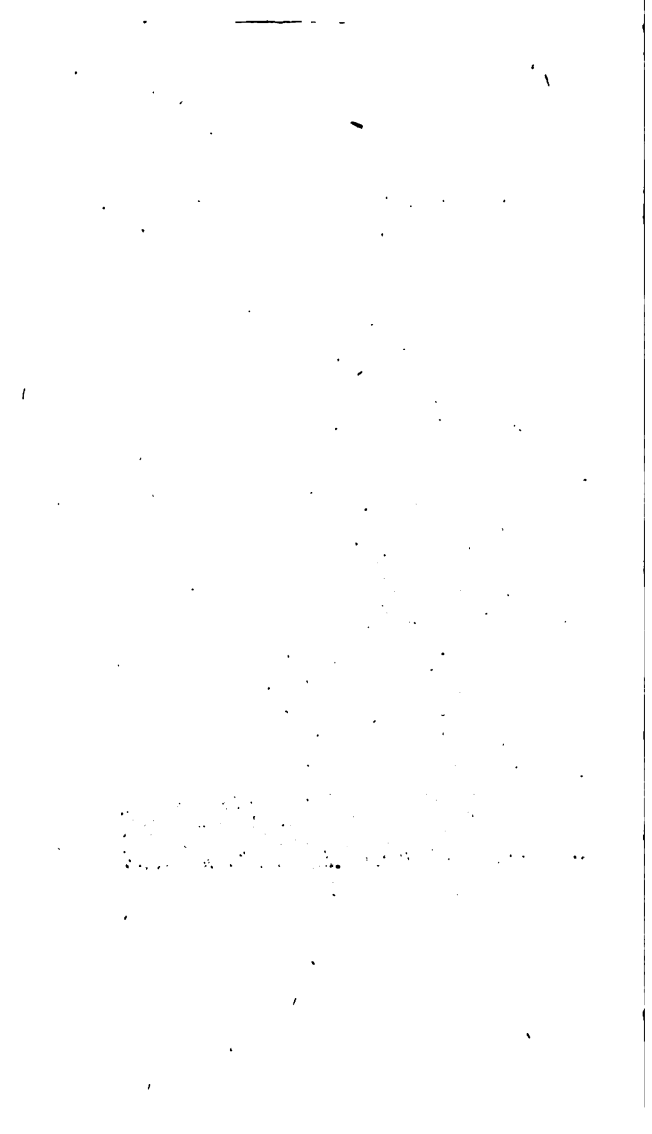


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*View of the Garden at the Villa of the Medici*

THE HISTORY OF THE  
CITY OF BOSTON  
FROM 1630 TO 1800  
BY  
JOHN H. COOPER  
VOL. I  
1855



## BAYHAM ABBEY,

*SUSSEX.*

**BEGEHAM**, or, as it is called, Bayham Abbey, is situated partly in the parish of Lamberhurst and partly in that of Trant, in the county of Sussex; at the distance of about six miles from Tunbridge Wells, in a south-east direction. The monks, to whom it was allotted, belonged to the canons regular of the Præmonstratensian Order.

Bayham Abbey was amongst the first of this order, although its community was not originally established on the present spot; for, it appears, that their first establishment was at Otteham, in Sussex; and, afterwards, at Brockley, in Deptford. These primary foundations had taken place about the middle of the twelfth century, through the pious munificence of Ralph de Dene: but the former place having been found objectionable, from its extreme poverty, they soon removed to Brockley; and hindrances to their comforts prevailing here also, sir Robert de Thurnham (a great patron of monastic establishments, and one who had accompanied Richard I. to the holy wars), with the consent of the earl of Clare, his lord, granting to these canons all his lands at Begeham, in pure and perpetual alms, for the purpose of building a new abbey, in honour of Ella de Sackville, the

#### BAYHAM ABBEY.

daughter of their original founder, they moved to this spot, and here permanently established their community. This event took place on the feast of the Annunciation, A. D. 1200.

The present remains of this Abbey consist of the gateway, the nave of the church, and its attached offices, a part of the refectory, and apparently some portion of the cloisters; together with some cellars or appendages to the buttery. The church is a handsome building, perfect in its outline and principal walls, and contains some beautiful Gothic windows, and various good specimens of the architecture of the thirteenth century. At the north-east end of the church are the remains of a turret staircase, which would appear to have conducted to a rood-loft, opening, probably, into the church, above the high altar: the traces of this also are very noticeable.

Bayham Abbey is placed in a very delightful country: but, like most of the edifices of that description, is not in such a situation, as, according to modern ideas, would have been deemed the most eligible. But our ancestors had their notions of comfort on this subject; whereon they seem uniformly to have acted. Shelter yielded them greater inducements than prospects; nor did they seem to have our apprehensions of damp. The Abbey is accordingly placed in a low, flat situation, immediately surrounded by water, and enclosed on all sides by the rising hills. But the soil is

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Designed by J. G. Thompson and engraved by J. G. Thompson

*Spencer, Hyman & Co. Boston*

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### BAYHAM ABBEY.

tolerably dry, and the water consists principally of the stream which forms the boundary between the counties of Kent and Sussex.

With the materials, which were procured from many parts of these extensive ruins, a former possessor of the place has built a small commodious dwelling;

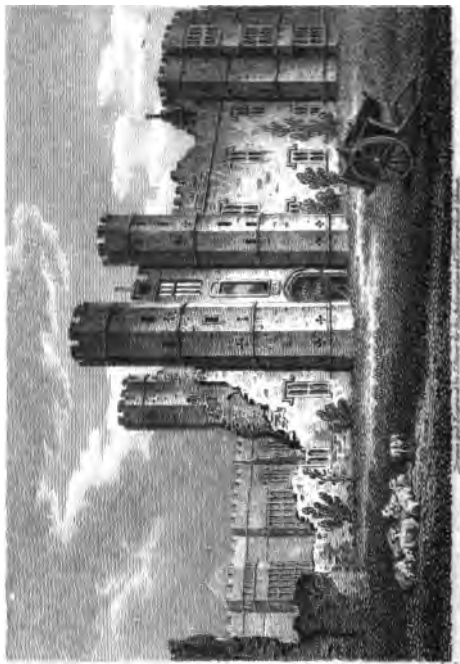


#### BAYHAM ABBEY.

which, from being placed too near the ruins, has neither the advantage of a good view of them, nor in itself contributes to the beauty or character of the scene. The manor is now the property of earl Camden, and Bayham is adopted for his second title.

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*W. Front of the Castle, Kilmac, & the Sea.*

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THE HISTORY OF THE

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The history of the city of Southampton, from its first settlement by the Romans, to the present time. It contains a description of the city, its situation, its commerce, its manufactures, its antiquities, and its government. It also contains a list of the bishops, and a list of the mayors of the city. The history is written in a plain and simple style, and is intended for the use of the general reader.

main, earl of Southampton, who built the present man-





## COWDRY HOUSE,

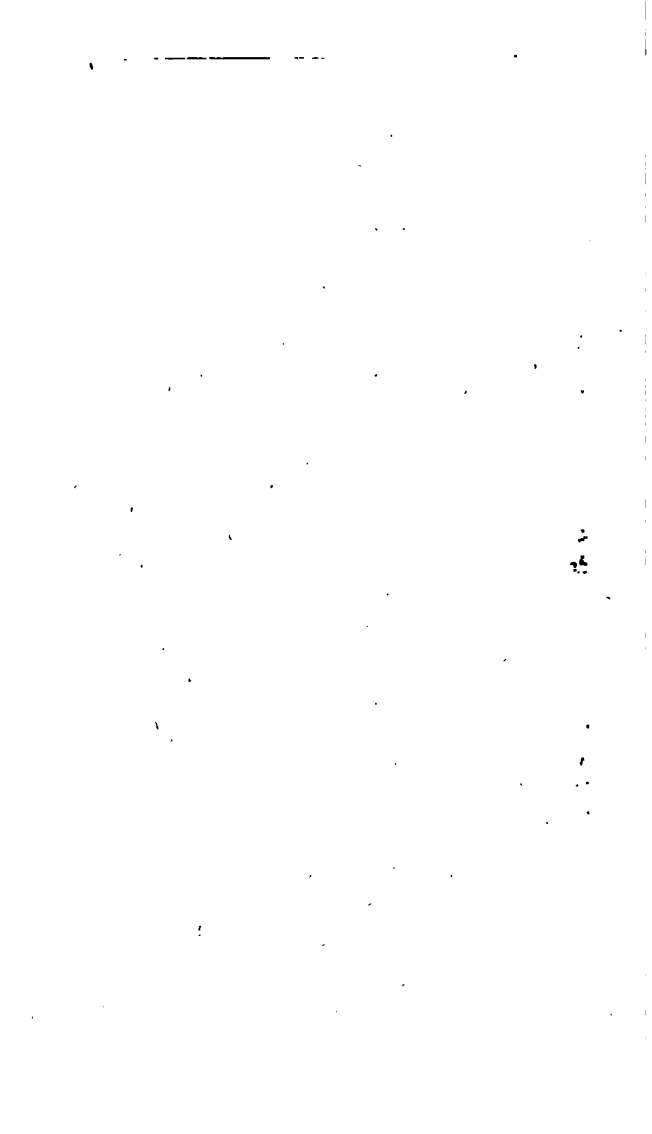
### SUSSEX.

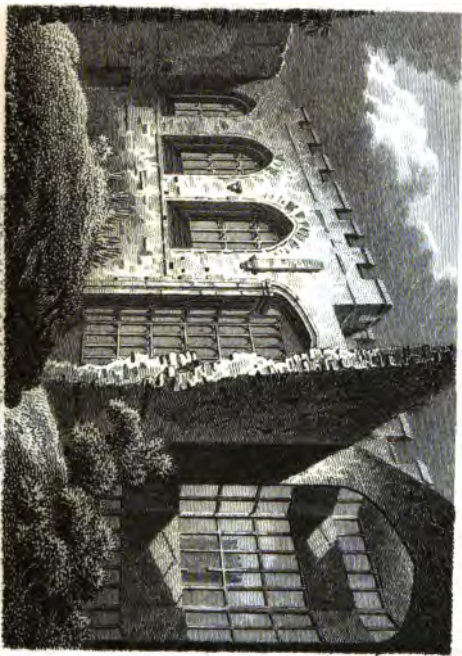
**COWDRY HOUSE**, near Medhurst, in Sussex, is beautifully situated in a valley, between two well-wooded hills, a river running between them, through an extensive park, in which are some of the noblest chesnut-trees that are to be found in England. The adjacent country serves as a striking contrast to the beautiful scenery of the grounds, being sterile, and capable of little improvement; the father of the late lord Montague, however, attempted to render the vicinity of the park more agreeable by plantations of fir, which, in some measure, have the desired effect: the prospect from the house is rather confined in the directions of north and south, owing to the two ridges of hills, between which it lies. Cowdry and the manor of Medhurst belonged to the crown in the time of Henry VIII. and were given, in exchange for other lands, to the heirs of John Nevill, marquis Montague, and, upon the division of his lands, came to Lucy, his fourth daughter, who first married sir Thomas Fitzwilliams, of Aldwarke, in the county of York, knight; and, afterwards, sir Anthony Browne, knight, great standard-bearer of England. She was succeeded by her son, William Fitzwilliam, earl of Southampton, who built the present man-

## COWDRY HOUSE.

sion, as appears by his arms, and other devices, displayed in its various parts. It was built in form of a quadrangle, with the principal front towards the west, in the centre of which was the entrance-gate, flanked by two towers. The eastern side consisted of the chapel, hall, and dining-parlour: the chapel was superbly fitted up, and had an altar-piece of peculiar beauty. The hall was decorated with paintings of architecture by Roberti, and statues by Groupé; at the upper end was a buck standing, carved in brown wood, having on the shoulder a shield, with the arms of England; and under it the arms of Browne, with many quarterings, carved in wood: there were ten other bucks, large as life, standing, sitting, and lying, some with small banners of arms, supported by their feet. This hall and staircase were painted by Pellegrini, with the story of Tancred and Clorinda, from Tasso. The parlour was embellished by Holbein, or some of his scholars. On the south side of the quadrangle was a long gallery, in which was painted the Twelve Apostles, as large as life; and on the north side was another gallery, containing many ancient, whole-length pictures of the family, in their proper habits; likewise, four historical pieces, two copies of Raphael's marriage; of Cupid and Psyche, and several old religious and military paintings from Battle abbey. The rooms were all stately and well furnished, adorned with pictures by the best masters. In the breakfast-room was a cabinet, full of very curious pieces of ivory work, con-







*Part of the Hall and Chapel, Fenby House, York.*

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## COWDRY HOUSE.

sisting of small and delicate flowers, turned by one of the lords of this house, who used to amuse himself with such work: in one of the rooms was a picture representing him at his turning-wheel.

The pictures that were painted upon the walls were preserved, during the civil wars, by a coat of plaster, laid over the stucco: one of the officers quartered here, exercising his weapon against the wall, broke out from one of the subjects the head of Henry VIII. which was afterwards replaced. This beautiful edifice, with most of its valuable contents, an enumeration of which would far exceed our limits, was ruined by fire on the night of Tuesday, Sept. 24, 1793; an account of which is given by Mr. Gough, as follows:

“ Mrs. Chambers, the housekeeper, who, with the porter, and one or two more servants, were the only inhabitants of this spacious mansion, had retired to rest at her usual hour, eleven, in full confidence that all was safe, and not the smallest light was to be seen; she had scarcely slept an hour before she was alarmed by the watchman, with the cry of fire in the north gallery, and immediately saw it in flames, with all its valuable contents, without the possibility of saving a single article. The inhabitants of Medhurst, from which the house is not a mile distant, were soon ready to assist, in great numbers, and no help was wanting to remove the furniture, pictures, and library, from the three other sides of the quadrangle; but the firmness of the materials ren-

#### COWDRY HOUSE.

dered it impossible to break down any part, so as to stop the progress of the flames; they quickly spread to the east side of the court, in which was the great hall, chapel, and dining-parlour; these there was opportunity to unfurnish, and to save the altar-piece, by Annigoni, but the historical paintings, on the walls of the dining-parlour, were involved in the devastation, and the stucco on which they were painted, flaked off the walls."

Thus, this magnificent mansion was rendered a pile of ruins, on which the capricious hand of time continues to impress a diversity of forms, which are moulded by the luxuriant growths of nature into the beautiful and picturesque. The western side of the building contains the most perfect vestiges of its architecture. The opposite extremity, with the galleries on either side, though more dilapidated, retain many traces of their former splendour; upon the walls of the dining-parlour remains of the pictures are still visible, and the windows of the hall and chapel are almost entire: within the quadrangle lies the half-consumed trunks of some of the wooden bucks above mentioned. The whole site, collectively viewed from the heights within the park, exhibits an impressive scene of ruined and deserted grandeur.



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*Remains of the Monastery of Grey Friars in Winchester Surrey.*

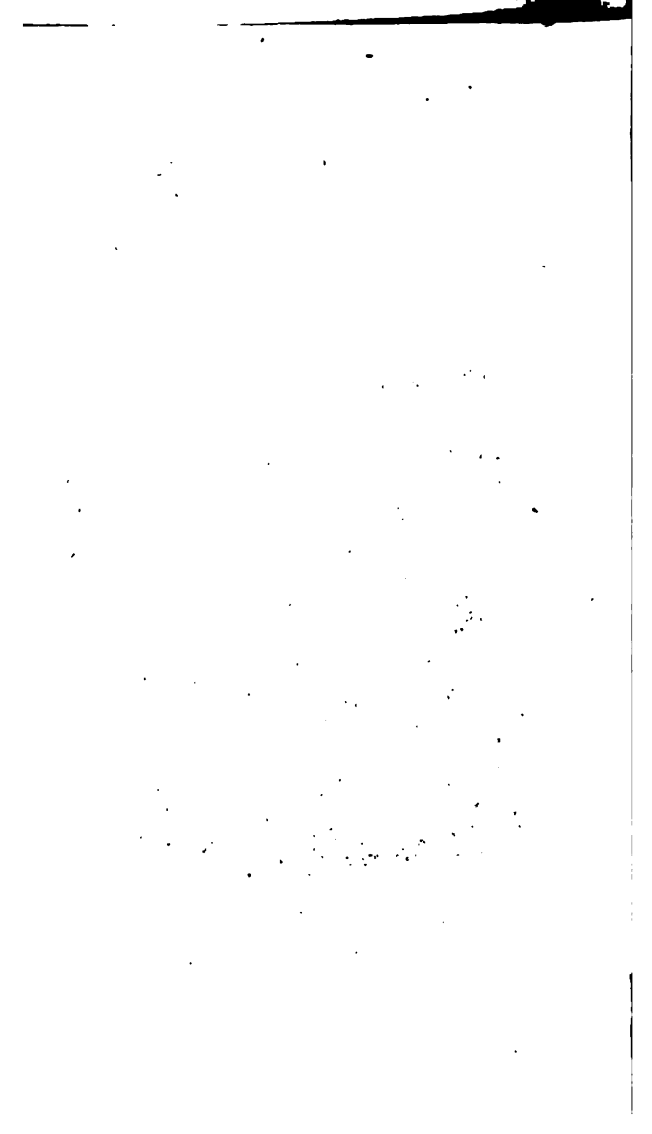
*Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke New & Co. S. E. Corner, Old Bailey, London.*

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## MONASTERY OF GREY FRIARS, WINCHELSEA,

*SUSSEX.*

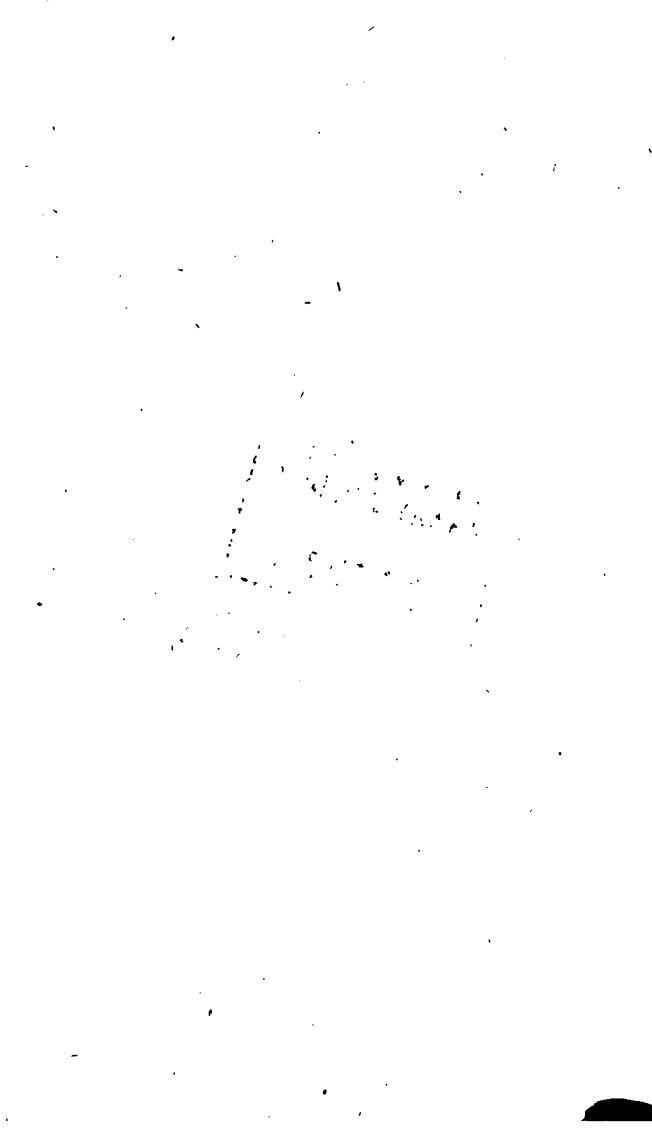
**THIS** Monastery is reported to have been founded by William de Buckingham, who dedicated it to the Virgin Mary; its possessions were confirmed by king Edward III. further than this its history is extremely obscure. After the dissolution in the thirty-sixth of Henry VIII. its site was granted to William Clifford and Michael Wildbore. The annexed View is part of the church, with a turret, in which is a staircase for ascending to the roof; a stand was here erected by the custom-house officers for the advantage of an extensive prospect along the coast.

The town of Winchelsea stands upon the flat summit of a rising ground, about two miles in circumference: and united to the main land only by a narrow isthmus. Except in that part, it was formerly surrounded by the flowing tide; walls and ramparts it needed none; the hill on which it stood, was edged with perpendicular rocks, and at full sea rose from the water's edge. An excellent harbour, perfectly secure from the piratical attempts of those times, gave it superiority over all the cinque ports. Trade flourished, buildings increased, and a castle was built by Henry VIII. for its defence. In short, it grew into a

### **MONASTERY OF GREY FRIARS, WINCHELSEA.**

**town of greater splendour than any town in England, except the capital.**

**About the end of Elizabeth's reign the calamity of a retiring sea began to be felt. The channel which led ships to the harbour was first choked, and by insensible degrees the whole coast was deserted. From this circumstance Winchelsea declined apace, the churches became ruins, and desolation prevailed over the whole compass of the hill, insomuch, that a town once spreading over a surface of two miles is now shrunk into a few houses in a corner of its ancient site: its extensive streets, laid out at right angles, may still be traced.**



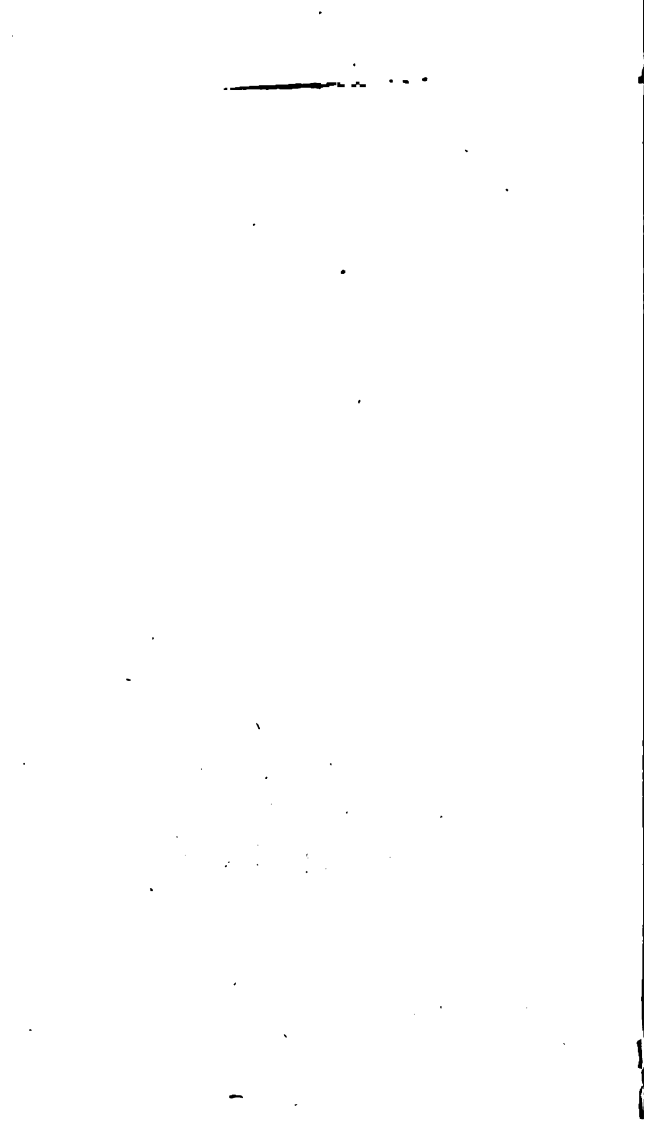


View of the Holy Sepulchre, Jerusalem, from the Church of the Holy Sepulchre.

Holy Sepulchre, Jerusalem, Palestine, Constantinople.







## HOLY GHOST CHAPEL, BASINGSTOKE, *HAMPSHIRE.*

ON an eminence at the northern extremity of Basingstoke, are situated the remains of Holy Ghost Chapel, so called from its having been connected with a brotherhood or guild of the Holy Ghost, instituted by sir William Sandys, knt. afterwards first lord Sandys, and Fox, bishop of Winchester, under a license from Henry VIII. This fraternity was dissolved in the first of Edward VI. and its possessions vested in the crown ; but in the first of Philip and Mary, a brotherhood was again established here, and the former possessions re-granted " for the maintenance of a priest, for the celebration of divine service, and for the instruction of the young men and boys of the town of Basingstok." About the beginning of the reign of James I. the brotherhood became extinct ; and during the confusion of the civil wars, the chapel estate was seized by parliament, and the school shut up ; but through the care of bishop Morley, the estate was again restored, about the year 1670. The site of this chapel is traditionally said to have been occupied by a religious structure from the period of the Saxon times ; and the present building is generally ascribed to the above sir William Sandys. The building, though small, is much

### HOLY GHOST CHAPEL.

enriched with sculpture. The only parts now standing are the south and east walls, with an hexangular tower at the south-west angle, in which was formerly a staircase. On the piers between the windows on the south side, are long narrow pedestals, with niches rising above them. The angles of the tower are decorated in a similar manner: the walls are of brick, cased with free-stone. The effect arising from the elevated situation of these ruins is extremely beautiful. The building appears to have been first dilapidated in the civil wars, and has been almost entirely neglected ever since. The large regular apartment to the westward of the Chapel is supposed to have been the body of an ancient church to which the Chapel was attached.





*Arch of Titus in the Roman Forum*







## WEST GATE, WINCHESTER,

### *HANTS.*

THE walls of the city of Winchester are of great antiquity; they are supposed to have been first built by the Roman commander P. Ostorius Scapula, to defend the city and adjacent country from the incursions of the yet unconquered Britons. They are composed of flints and strong mortar, and although alterations have been made, and repairs have frequently been necessary, their substance and general form, excepting on the south side, yet remains. There were originally four gates, each facing one of the cardinal points; that on the west is the only one which now remains, the others having been taken down by the commissioners of pavements, appointed under an act passed in the year 1770. The West Gate stands near the ancient precincts of the castle; several parts of it have the appearance of the same age with the city walls. The machicolation, the grooves for the portcullis, the busts, the shields inscribed with quatrefoils, and the greater part of its west front, display workmanship of later and different ages. Adjoining the Gate are some remains of an ancient chapel, called St. Mary in the Ditch, the ruins of which are seen in the annexed Print. At a little distance from the Gate are some remains of a turret, which, with

#### WEST GATE, WINCHESTER.

another of the same description, defended the intermediate space of the wall as far as the Hermit's Tower at the northern extremity. The ruins of several other turrets may be traced on the north side. The wall to the east had the river Itchin for its military foss; and this river, as appears by a charter granted by king Edmund to his sister Edburga, and the abbey of St. Mary was, before the year 960, navigable in this part. The wall on the south was extended beyond its original bounds by the founder of Wolvesey castle, and, being strongly fortified with towers, became the outwork of that fortress.

Winchester abounds with curious and beautiful relics of antiquity, many of which will probably be noticed in the progress of this work.

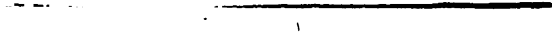
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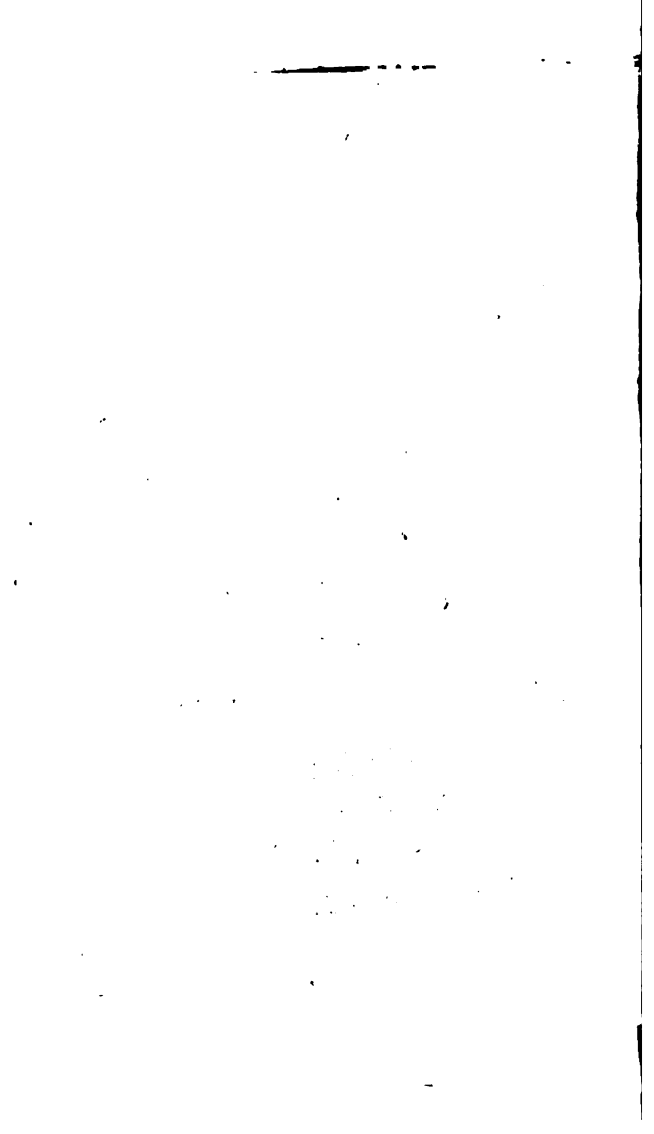
The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy auditing of the accounts.

In the second section, the author details the various methods used to collect and analyze data. This includes both primary and secondary research techniques. The primary research involved direct observation and interviews with key stakeholders, while secondary research relied on existing industry reports and market analysis.

The third section provides a comprehensive overview of the findings. It highlights several key trends and insights that emerged from the data. These findings are crucial for understanding the current market landscape and identifying potential opportunities for growth.

Finally, the document concludes with a series of recommendations based on the research findings. These suggestions are designed to help the organization optimize its operations, improve its financial performance, and stay competitive in a rapidly changing market.





## WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL,

### HAMPSHIRE.

THE Cathedral of Winchester is generally esteemed one of the most interesting buildings in England, whether considered with respect to the antiquity of its foundation, the importance of the transactions that have taken place there, or the characters of the personages with whose mortal remains it is hallowed. It is also curious as an instructive example of architecture, whether of Saxon, Norman, or English style.

The structure erected by the Saxon kings Kinegils and Kenewalch is entirely destroyed, but of that built by Ethelwold the crypt beneath the high altar is yet remaining. The walls, the pillars, and the groining of this crypt are still in nearly their original state, and are, as Mr. Milner observes, "executed in a fine and bold, though simple and unadorned manner, that gives no contemptible idea of Saxon art. The Saxon church, built by Kenewalch," continues the same gentleman, "did not extend so far towards the west, probably by 150 feet, as Walkelin afterwards built it. In consequence of this scale of the ancient church, its high altar, tower, transept, and the habitations of the monks, were considerably more to the east than they were afterwards

## WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL.

placed. Walkelin began his work by taking down all that part of the church that was to the west of the aforesaid tower, in the place of which he built up from the foundations the present large and massive tower, which hence bore his name; the lofty capacious north and south transepts, and the body of the church of the same height with them, and reaching to the full extent of the present fabric. He also built new cloisters, and all the other offices requisite for a cathedral monastery, in the situation which they ever afterwards held, on the south-west side of the church." Walkelin's buildings were completed in the year 1093, in the course of which all the offices that were left standing of the ancient monastery, and whatever else remained of the old church, except the high altar and the eastern aisles, were taken down, and in the next year the old high altar appears to have been removed, as the relics of St. Swithin, and other saints were then found under it. Abundant specimens of the work of Walkelin yet remain. "The most conspicuous of these," observes Mr. Milner, "is the square massive tower, 140 feet high and fifty feet broad, which is seen at the present day in as perfect and firm a state, to all appearance, as when it was built 700 years ago, and which was celebrated, in ancient times, for being the firmest in all England."

Numerous remains of antiquity in Winchester Cathedral will be given in our future numbers, and the present descriptive matter continued.



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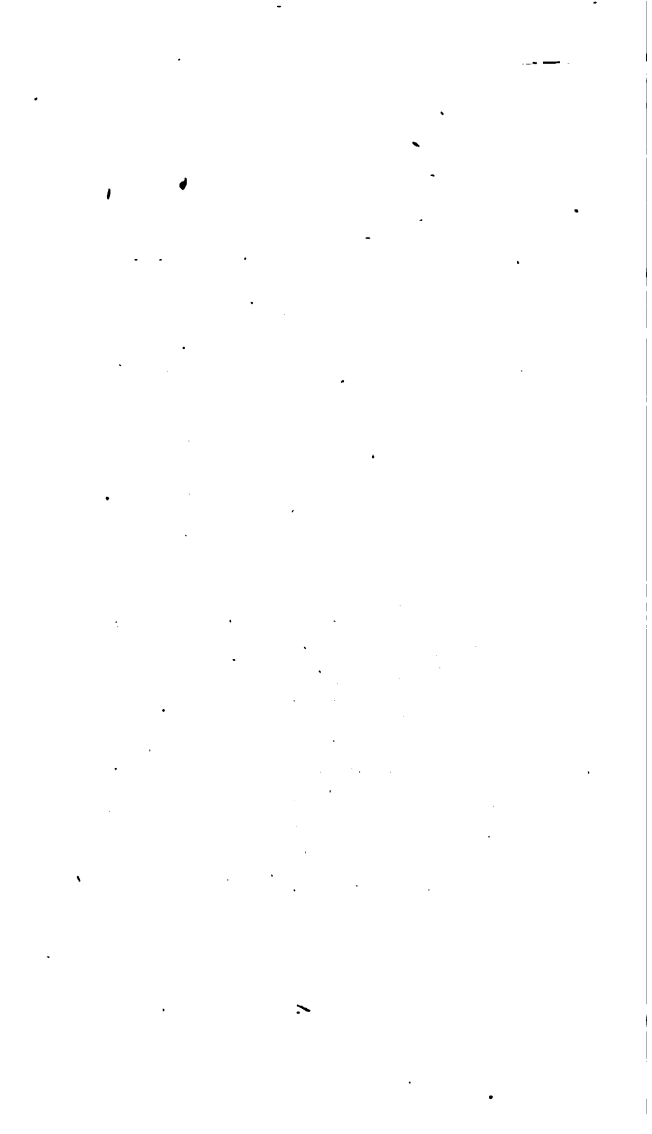


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The third section provides a detailed overview of the results obtained from the study. It highlights the key findings and discusses their implications for the field. The author also addresses any limitations of the study and suggests areas for future research.

Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the main points and a final statement on the significance of the work. The author expresses their appreciation for the support and assistance provided throughout the project.



## MUTILATED MONUMENT OF A CRUSADER IN WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL,

### HAMPSHIRE.

IN the great north aisle of Winchester cathedral, in a dark nook immediately adjoining the wall of the choir, is the mutilated figure of an ancient Crusader, recumbent, on an oblong stone; this figure is armed cap-à-pie, in a hauberk, with his sword and shield; the latter of which bears quarterly two bulls passant, gorged with collars and bells, and three garbs, being the armorial bearings of the noble family of De Foix, of which was the Captal de Buck, one of the first knights of the garter at the commencement of the order. On a slab placed perpendicularly against the adjoining wall of the choir, are several shields emblazoned with the arms of the royal families of England, France, Castile, Leon, &c. There is no inscription remaining to point out for whom this figure was intended; but Gall, in his *Antiquities of Winchester*, p. 32, gives the following inscription as having existed on the monument: "*Hic jacet Willielmus comes de insula Vana alias Wincall;*" the parish of that name lies on the river Itchin, and might formerly have been insulated. The verger, in reply to an inquiry, said it was a knight of the name of *Fox*, evidently meaning *De Foix*. This

**MUTILATED MONUMENT IN WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL.**

figure suffered severely from the Iconoclasts, at the time of Cromwell's taking possession of the city, who amongst other mutilations have entirely hacked away the right leg, leaving only the foot connected with the lion couchant, against which the figure rests.

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*West end of St. George's.*



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LECTURE 1: INTRODUCTION TO PHENOMENOLOGY

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LECTURE 2: HENRI MERLEAU-PONTY

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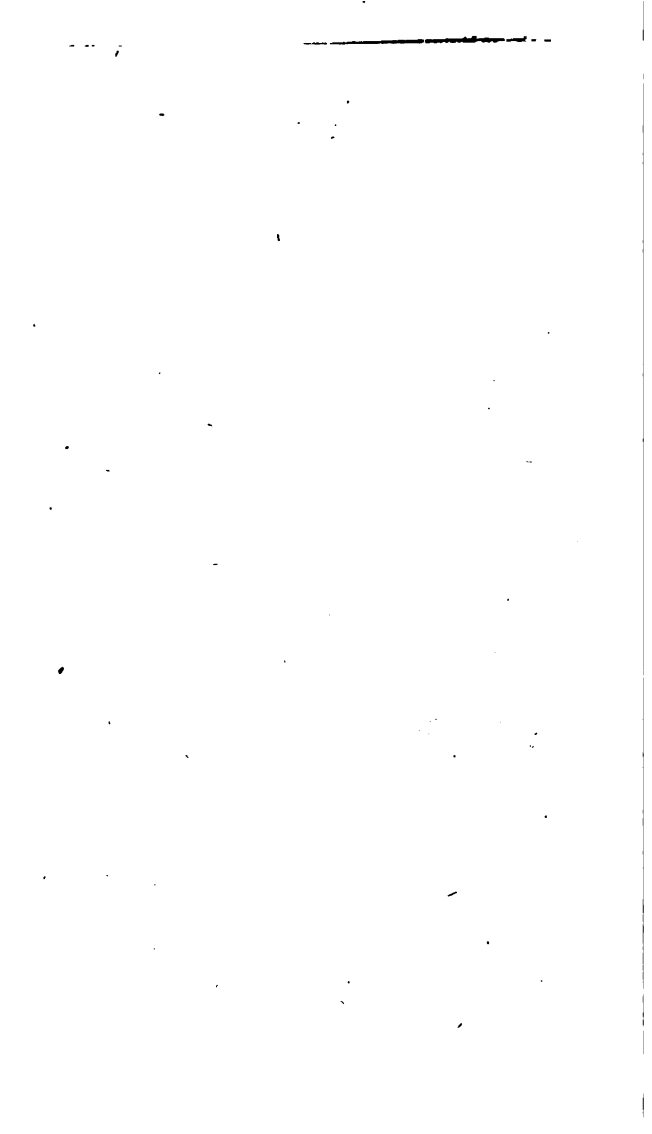
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LECTURE 5: JEAN-PHILIPPE SARTRRE



## THE HOSPITAL OF ST. CROSS,

### *HAMPSHIRE.*

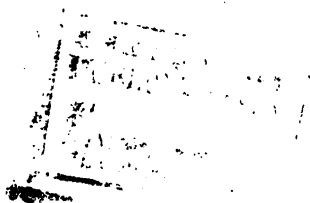
**THE** Hospital of St. Cross is situated in a delightful valley, at the distance of about one mile from the city of Winchester, from which place the footpath to St. Cross winds along the margin of a pleasant river, which enlivens a scene rendered beautiful and picturesque by cottages and farms, that are interspersed in every direction. Drawing nearer to the ancient walls of St. Cross, the mind is imperceptibly diverted from the charms of nature and of rural life, to ruminate on the remains of this once splendid establishment, which retains more of the appearance of monastic order than is now to be found elsewhere in the kingdom. It was founded by Henry de Blois, bishop of Winchester, in the year 1132, for the health of his own soul and the souls of the kings of England. The original institution was for the maintenance of thirteen poor men, so debilitated by age and infirmities as to be unable to maintain themselves without charitable assistance: these men were to have continual habitation in the Hospital, and to be provided with proper clothing, and beds suitable to their infirmities; and also to have a daily allowance of good wheaten bread, good small beer, three messes each for dinner, and one for supper: but in case any one of these should

## THE HOSPITAL OF ST. CROSS.

happen to recover a sufficient degree of strength, so as to be judged able to maintain himself, he should be respectfully discharged, and another admitted into his place. Besides these thirteen poor brethren, one hundred other poor, of modest behaviour, and the most indigent that could be found, should be received daily at dinner, and have each a loaf of common bread, one mess, and a proper allowance of beer, with leave to carry away with them whatever they did not consume on the spot.

The founder also directed other charities to be distributed among the poor in general, in such proportion as the revenues of the Hospital should be found able to allow, the whole of which was to be applied to charitable uses. There was also a foundation for a master, with the salary of from seven to eight pounds annually, together with a steward, four chaplains, thirteen clerks, and seven choristers (the latter of whom were kept at school in the Hospital), besides servants.

The endowments of this Hospital were not altogether derived from the founder's own private fortune, but consisted principally in the donations of divers considerable rectories belonging to his diocese, or that were under his patronage; the greater part of which, though granted to the Hospital by his express terms of the charter of foundation, were, nevertheless, only made subject to the payment of certain annual pensions, except the churches of Husborne, Whitchurch, Fareham, and Twyford, with their chapels.





Engraved by G. G. & Co. from a drawing by J. G. & Co. published in the Architectural Magazine, London, 1847.

*Bayeux Tower, Bayeux.*







## THE HOSPITAL OF ST. CROSS.

The revenues of the Hospital appear, by an old record of inquisition, to have amounted originally to £250 *per annum*; in Wykeham's time they were said by him, in his letters to the pope, to be above £300 *per annum*, and were afterwards proved by one of the stewards, cotemporary with that bishop, as well as to several other persons, to have exceeded the yearly amount of £400: the whole free from all deductions or taxes, either to the pope or king, as being entirely appropriated to the use and benefit of the poor, except £7:4:6 *per annum*, which was the valuation of the master's portion.

The particular allowances to the poor, according to the above inquisition, were as follow: each of the thirteen secular brethren were allowed daily one loaf of good wheaten bread, of five marks weight (*viz.* three pounds four ounces), one gallon and a half of good small beer: they had also a pottage called *mortrel*, made of milk and *Wastel bred*, a dish of flesh or fish, as the day should require, and a pittance for their dinner, likewise one dish for their supper. The hundred casual poor were fed in a hall appointed for this purpose, called from this circumstance—*Hundred-mennes-hall*.

The controllers and head administrators of this charity were, by the appointment of De Blois, the Religious Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, whose peculiar institute was to take care of hospitals, and who had a preceptory at Baddesley, near Lymington, in this county. But the succeeding bishop, Richard Toclyve, disagreeing

## THE HOSPITAL OF ST. CROSS.

with them concerning the administration of the Hospital, at the instance of the sovereign, Henry II. and upon certain conditions agreed upon between the parties, they resigned their charge into the hands of the prelate and his successors. Toclyve, being bent upon the improvement of this charity, provided that an additional hundred poor persons should be supported on it, besides those appointed by his predecessor. In the end, however, he seems to have built and founded an hospital of his own (St. Mary Magdalen) on the opposite side of the city. The institution of St. Cross, having been much injured and diverted from its original purpose, by certain masters of it, in the fourteenth century, it was, with infinite pains, and many a tedious process, both in the spiritual and temporal courts, brought back to its original perfection by William of Wykeham, who made use for this purpose of his able confident John de Campden, having appointed him to the mastership of it. In short, this establishment, as Lowth remarks, was put upon so good a footing by Wykeham and Campden, that the succeeding bishop, cardinal Beaufort, being resolved to imitate the conduct of his predecessors, in making some permanent charitable foundation, chose rather to enlarge this ancient institution than to erect a new one. With this view he made an endowment for the maintenance of two more priests, thirty-five additional poor men, residents in the house, and of three women to attend upon such as were sick. The intention of Beaufort was, that his charity should be applied

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*West side of the chancel. St. Croix.*





## THE HOSPITAL OF ST. CROSS.

chiefly to the relief of decayed gentlemen: and he appointed that the Hospital, which he nearly rebuilt, should be called the *Alms House of Noble Poverty*.

The present establishment of St. Cross is but the wreck of the two ancient institutions, having shared the fate of many other hospitals at the reformation. Instead of seventy residents, as well clergy as laity, who were here entirely supported, besides one hundred out-members, who daily received their meat and drink, the charity consists at present but of ten residing brethren and three out-pensioners, exclusive of one chaplain and the master. The allowance to the inmates is one pound of meat per day, three quarts of good small beer, and five loaves of wheaten bread, each loaf weighing twenty-four ounces, besides certain additional allowances of meat and drink on particular days, and sixpence weekly. The out-pensioners have each a stipend of £10 *per annum* during life: the sum of 25s. is also distributed among the poor every year, being the remainder of the revenue formerly appropriated to the feeding of the poor in the Hundred-mens-hall. There is besides at this time a daily allowance to the porter, of a certain quantity of bread and beer, for the refreshment of poor travellers, who are entitled to a piece of white bread, and a cup of beer on demand: this demand is frequently made by persons of different quality, for the sake of enjoying the peculiarity of the custom.

This Hospital is entered on the north side through a

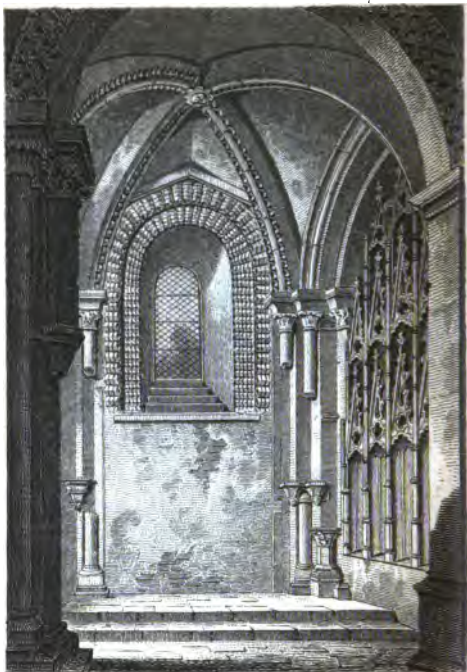
## THE HOSPITAL OF ST. CROSS.

large gateway that leads into the first court, which is rudely covered with grass. Here, on the left hand, is seen the Hundred-mens-hall, being the refectory in which the hundred out-boarders used to be served with their daily portions. High up at the eastern end of it, there appears to have been a window, by means of which the master was enabled, from an apartment communicating with it, to inspect the behaviour of this class of poor men. It is about forty feet long, and is now turned into a brewhouse. On the right hand is a range of buildings, which constituted the kitchen, scullery, and other offices necessary for preparing food for so large a family. In front of us we have, on one side, the back of the porter's lodge, on the other, the two north windows of the brethren's hall, and in the centre, the lofty and beautiful tower raised by the second founder Beaufort; whose statue, in his cardinal's hat and robes, appears kneeling in an elegant niche on the upper part of it. There are two other niches on the same level and of the same form. In the cornice, over the gates of this tower, we behold the cardinal's hat displayed, together with the busts of his father, John of Gaunt, of his royal nephews Henry IV. and Henry V. and of his predecessor Wykeham. In the spandrils, on each side, appear the founder's arms, viz. France and England quarterly. The centre base, in the groining of the said gateway, is carved into a curious cross, composed of leaves, and surrounded with a crown of thorns. On the left hand is the door of the porter's lodge.



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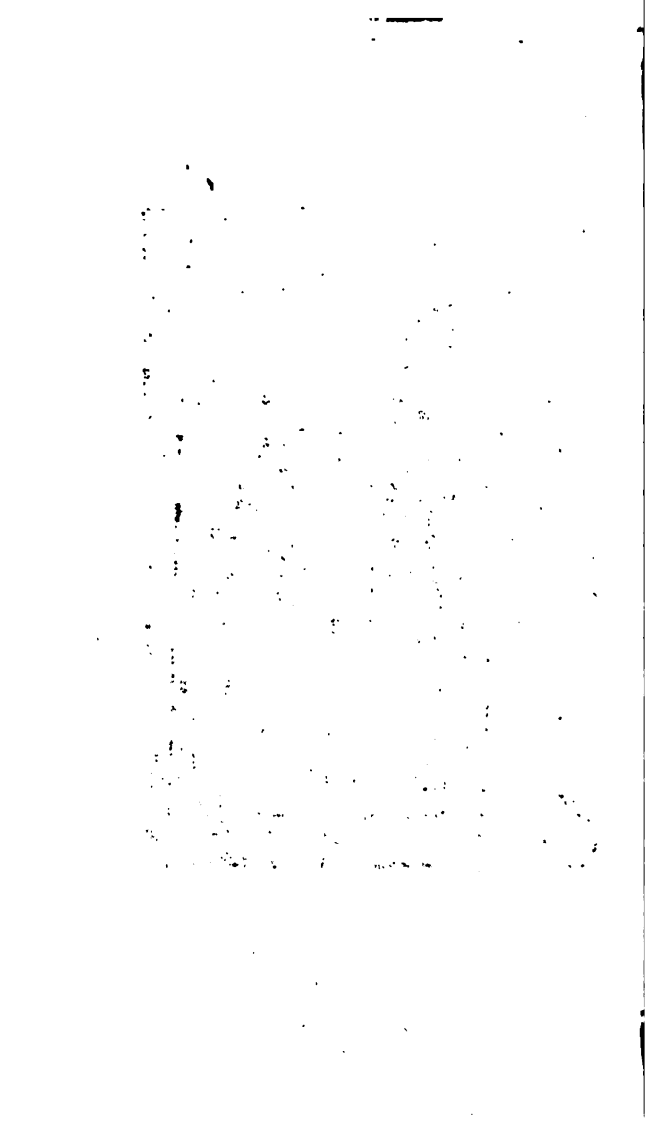


*Engraved by J. G. Green for the Proprietors and the General Board of Directors of the Bank of Montreal.*

*Chapel on the N. Side of the channel S. C. City.*

*Published for the Proprietors by W. Clark, New-Bond-S. E. Corner of Old-Bank-S. Dec. 5. 1848*





## THE HOSPITAL OF ST. CROSS.

Through the gate of this tower may be seen the north porch of the church; this is entered by an arch, the supporting pillars of which appear to have given way, though according to Dr. Milner, from whose History of Winchester the present account of St. Cross is principally extracted, it was originally so constructed.

We now pass into the second or principal court, where we behold the church of De Blois, which advances a considerable way into the court, and prevents its being a perfect parallelogram. On the left hand of the court, stretching from the north transept of the church to the porter's lodge, is a long open portico 155 feet in length, called in ancient times an Ambulatory, being calculated for the exercise of the brethren in bad weather. This part of the fabric, with the chambers over it, bear proofs of the alterations that have been made in them, both by Sherbourne, master of the Hospital in the reign of Henry VII. and by Compton, who governed it in that of Charles II.; still, however, it is not improbable, that the substance of the building is part of the original work of the first founder, De Blois. The aforesaid chambers are to this day called *The Nuns' Rooms*, being the apartments which the three hospital sisters, who were appointed to attend the sick, occupied, as likewise the infirmary, where the sick brethren themselves were lodged during their illness. At the east end of these apartments is seen a window communicating with the church, which being opened, the patients as they lay in

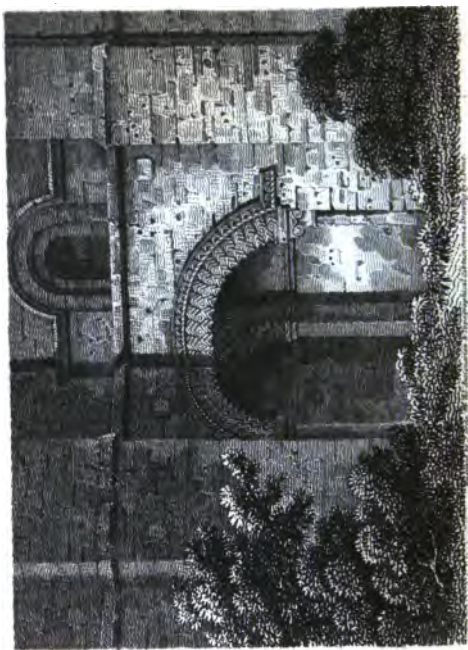
## THE HOSPITAL OF ST. CROSS.

their beds, might attend to the services there going forward. Looking upon the south front of the tower, from the inside of the court, we see a single niche, resembling those which are seen on the north side; this was filled with a female statue of the Virgin Mary, until within the last fifty years, when it fell down, and was destroyed by accident. Adjoining to the tower, on the west side, is the common hall or refectory, to which we ascend by a flight of stone steps. The windows are elegantly proportioned and mullioned, and have heretofore been entirely filled with painted glass, the remnants of which, and in particular the cardinal's arms and motto, still remain in most of them; the roof is left open to the timbers, which are of Irish oak, and well disposed in the Gothic fashion. Next to the hall are the master's apartments, which are spacious and convenient. The windows of one of its galleries are ornamented with some curious specimens of ancient painted glass. The whole west wing consists of cells of the brethren, each one of whom has three small chambers to himself and a separate garden, being the precise allotment of the Carthusian monks. The south wing, having been long untenanted and out of repair, has been taken down within these few years.

This court is ornamented with a neat grass plat, and planted in many places, particularly along the ambulatory, with a diversity of shrubs and banks of flowers, which give it a most pleasing appearance; affording

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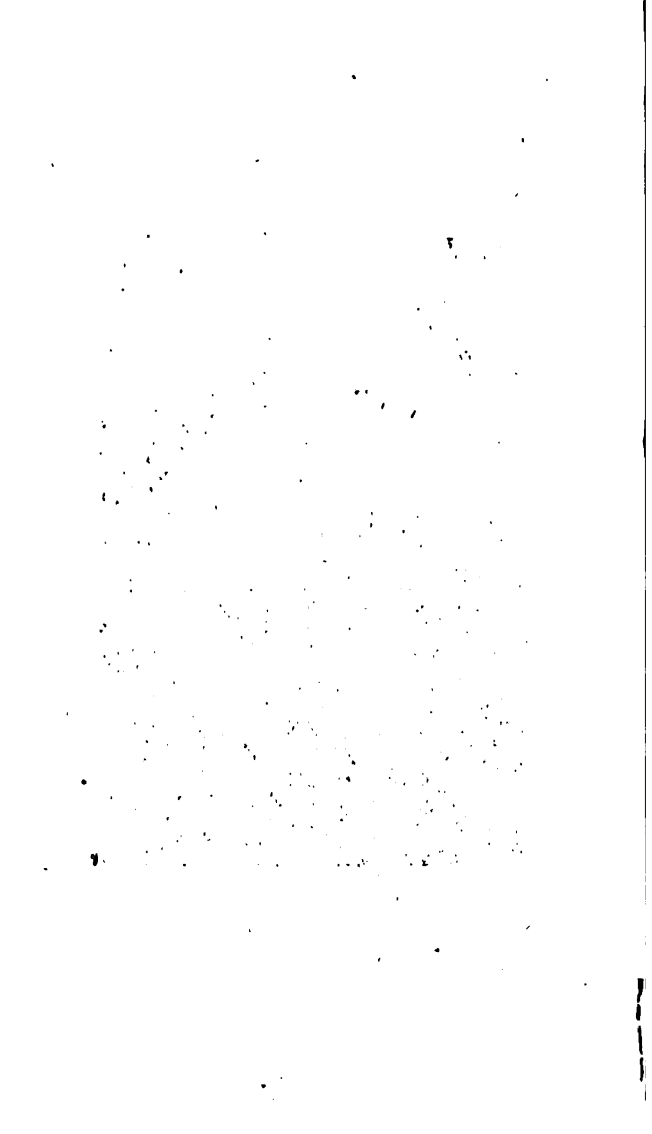
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*The Double Arch Church of W. Corp. Hants.*







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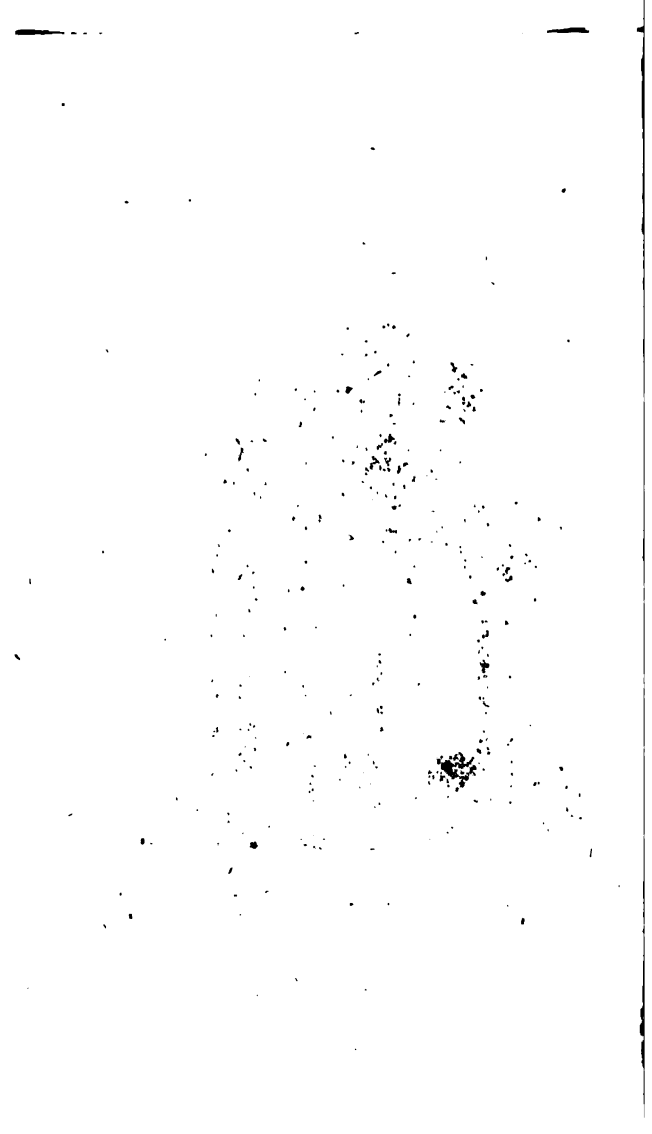
ANTIQUARIAN  
& TOPOGRAPHICAL  
CABINET.  
Vol. 3.



*West Door, Church of St. Cross, Glanton*

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Larkins, New Bond, & J. Carpenter, Old Bond, 5<sup>th</sup> Dec. 1808.





### THE HOSPITAL OF ST. CROSS.

a thoroughfare for the country people, it has a gate of egress near the west end of the church; hence the path leads through meadows well planted with forest trees, and beautifully varied by the winding stream. The land being unincumbered with underwood, forms an agreeable and convenient pleasure-ground for the brethren, who are frequently seen in their cross-impressed gowns wandering among the trees.

The church is regularly built, in the cathedral form, consisting of a nave and side aisles, 150 feet long: a transept, which measures 120 feet; and a large square tower over the intersection. It is entirely the work of De Blois, except the front and upper story of the west end, which are of a later date, and seem to have been an effort of that great encourager of the arts, William of Wykeham, to produce a style of architecture more excellent, and better adapted to ecclesiastical purposes than what had hitherto been known. This style soon after made its appearance in a regular shape. The west door is an elegant specimen of the early pointed or Gothic style; it consists of a double arch with trefoil heads, and an open quatrefoil in the centre above them, forming all together one elegant pointed arch, which rests upon four slender columns, with neat plain capitals and bases. The arched moulding that rests upon the inward pillars, consisting of a cup of a flower inverted, in open carved work, is an appropriate ornament of the pointed order, being different from every kind of Saxon moulding. We have

### THE HOSPITAL OF ST. CROSS.

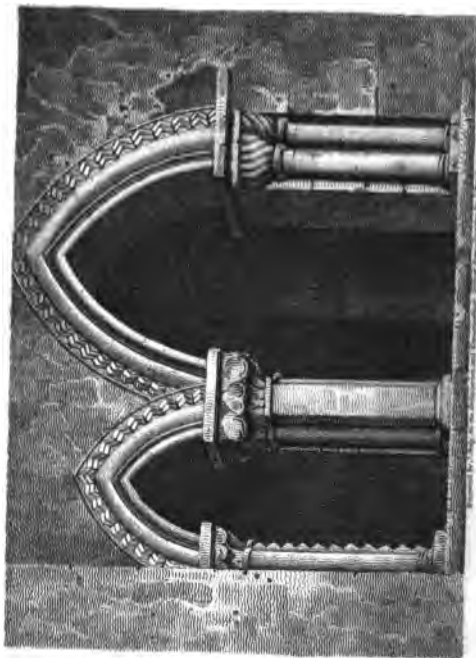
here also one of the first specimens of a canopy over a pointed arch, which afterwards became so important a member of this style of architecture. The present canopy is a plain weather moulding, of the same angle with the arch itself, and rests, by way of corbels, on two flowers, instead of human heads, though an ornament of the latter kind is seen in the open space, just above the centre column. It may be looked upon as certain, that this ornamented portal is not coeval with the rest of the lower part of the church: and from its style, we may safely pronounce that it was altered to its present form about the beginning of the thirteenth century.

The great west window is divided by simple mullions into five principal lights, the wheel above and other intermediate spaces being filled with ornamental trefoils. This appears to be one of the earliest specimens of a great west window, before transoms and ramified mullions were introduced; and therefore the western end of the church must have been altered to receive this and the door beneath it about the time above mentioned; the eastern extremity of the church being left (as it still continues) in its original state. There is a plain canopy, without any appearance of a pediment, over the arch of this window, like that over the portal. The chief improvement is, that it rests in the present instance on corbel heads; namely, those of a king and a bishop. The east end of the church is flanked at the upper part by two elegant towers, which terminate below in broad flat



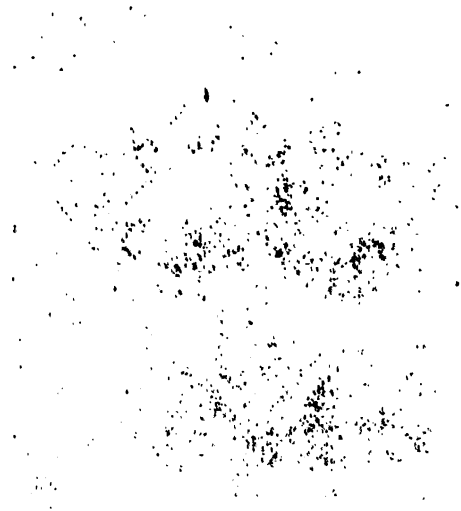
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*Pointed Arches in the South Transept, Church of St. George's*





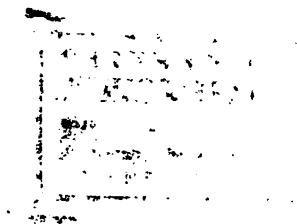
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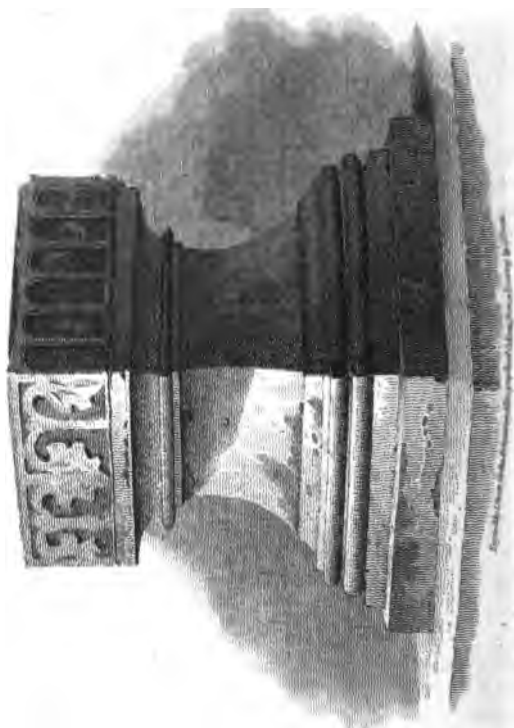
abutments; in the centre there is another butment of the same form: on each side of this are four round-headed windows, the two lower ones are blank, on account of the high altar which is built against them within. Extending on either side is a small chapel or aisle, with a window, corresponding in form with those before mentioned. On the north side of the chancel, close to the intersection of the transept, is a small pointed door; this has the same mouldings with the windows, immediately above it, and is ornamented like them with a profusion of zigzag, bearing the most indubitable marks of a similar age; the arch is supported by two massive columns, with capitals differently carved. Ranged along each side of the chancel, above the roofs of the side chapels or aisles, is a row of arches, which viewed externally, appear of the pointed form, but seen within the church they are intersecting circular arches, every alternate head of which being broken through the wall, leaves a regular range of pointed arches; this device of intersecting circles probably made way for the introduction of the pointed arch. In the southern transept are pointed arches without the appearance of circular intersections, ornamented with zigzag and other Saxon mouldings, and supported by Saxon pillars, illustrating the gradations by which the Saxon style was changed to the pointed or Gothic. At the junction of the chancel and the south transept is a singular double arch; that part of it which is connected with the chancel composes a complete circular arch, while that in the transept,

## THE HOSPITAL OF ST. CROSS.

ramifying from the centre of the circular one, more suddenly meets the capital on which it rests, and nearly forms one side of a pointed arch—the whole is richly embellished with a variety of Saxon ornaments.

Entering the church from the west door a range of massive Saxon pillars presents itself on each side of the nave; these are of the same dimensions in circumference as in length; and have ornamented capitals and bases; they support an incipient pointed arch, which bears the appearance of early Gothic: the whole building seems, indeed, to be a collection of architectural essays, with respect to the disposition and form both of the essential parts and of the subordinate ornaments. The windows and arches are some of them short with semicircular heads, and some of them immoderately long and terminating like a lance. The capitals and bases of the columns alternately vary in their form as well as in their ornaments: the same circumstance is observable in the ribs of the arches, especially in the north and south aisles, some of them being plain, others profusely embellished, and in different styles, even within the same arch. Here we see almost every kind of Saxon and Norman ornament—the chevron, the billet, the hatched, the pellet, the fret, the indented, the nubule, and the wavy, all executed in a superior manner. The vaulting of the nave or west end was evidently made by the second founder Beaufort, whose arms, together with those of Wykeham and of the Hospital, are seen in the centre. Between two of the





*Printed at the Office of the Architect, Whitehall.*





The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be clearly documented and supported by appropriate evidence. This includes receipts, invoices, and other relevant documents that can be used to verify the accuracy of the records.

The second part of the document outlines the procedures for handling disputes and resolving conflicts. It states that all parties involved in a transaction should be treated fairly and equitably. Any disagreements should be resolved through open communication and negotiation, rather than through litigation or other legal means.

The third part of the document provides a detailed overview of the company's financial performance over the past year. It includes a breakdown of revenue, expenses, and profit, as well as a comparison to the previous year's performance. This information is intended to provide stakeholders with a clear understanding of the company's financial health and to identify areas for improvement.

The fourth part of the document discusses the company's future plans and goals. It outlines the strategies that will be implemented to achieve these goals and to ensure the company's long-term success. This includes plans for expanding into new markets, developing new products, and improving operational efficiency.

Finally, the document concludes with a statement of appreciation for the support and contributions of all stakeholders. It expresses the company's commitment to transparency, integrity, and excellence in all of its operations.

## THE HOSPITAL OF ST. CROSS.

ponderous pillars in the nave stands the font, which, from its workmanship, appears to be of the same date with the western part of the building; it is ornamented with flowers and round-headed arches. Near the font, within the wall of the church, is a tomb composed of a cinquefoil arch, supported by short columns; it was probably erected about the middle of the thirteenth century; the canopy is adorned with crockets and a finial. Looking towards the east end, the chancel presents a rich specimen of the intersecting circular arch, which has been before alluded to. This part of the church is paved with white marble: on each side of the high altar are rich screens of Gothic spire-work carved in stone, and handsomely ornamented. On each side of the chancel, divided from it by the screen, is an aisle or chapel, in which are the remains of the two side altars; these chapels exhibit an intermixture of different styles of architecture: the windows are circular with a broad band of zigzag; the groining of the roofs is ornamented in a similar manner, and springs from slender clustered columns, attached to which in the chapel on the north side, which we have represented, are brackets, and an elegant piscina supported by grotesque infantine figures. The transepts are lighted by large circular windows, with several bands of varied zigzag; between the indentures of the outer row are figures representing cherubs.

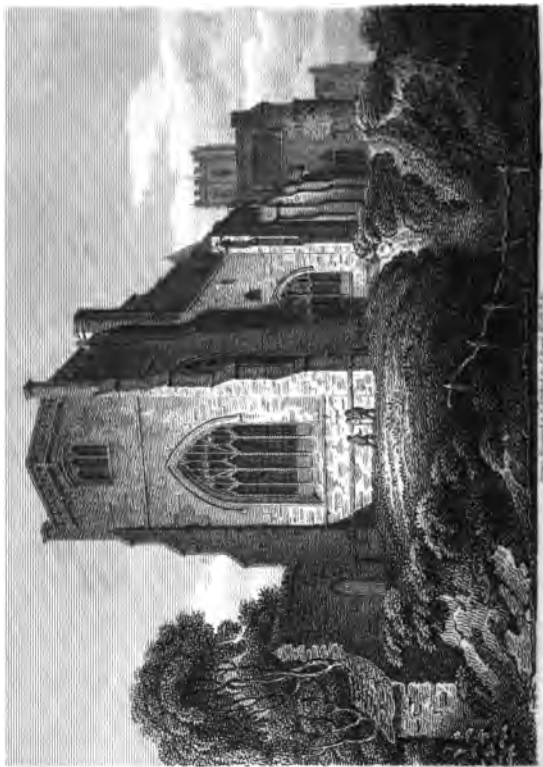
Other remarkable things within the church are, the carved figures of illustrious scripture personages over the

### THE HOSPITAL OF ST. CROSS.

sixteen stalls in the choir, which, by the style of the design and workmanship, appear to be of the reign of Henry VII.; the ancient monumental brass, standing under the tower, to the memory of John de Campden, the friend of Wykeham; and the modern mural monument of Wolfran Cornwall, formerly speaker of the house of commons. There is likewise some curious painted glass in the great west window, placed there at the expense of the master, Dr. Lockman: this consists of ancient figures of saints, and of modern stained glass, containing the arms of his majesty, the prince of Wales, and other branches of the royal family, as likewise of the Hospital itself, and in the open quatrefoil over the door, the arms and initials of the said master, Dr. Lockman. We must not forget to mention that there is, in different parts of the pavement, a great quantity of glazed tiles, called and supposed to be Roman, though upon some of them we clearly see the hatched and other Saxon ornaments, and upon others the English monosyllables *Havs mynde*, in the common black letter of the fifteenth century, which brings the use of these tiles almost down to our own age.

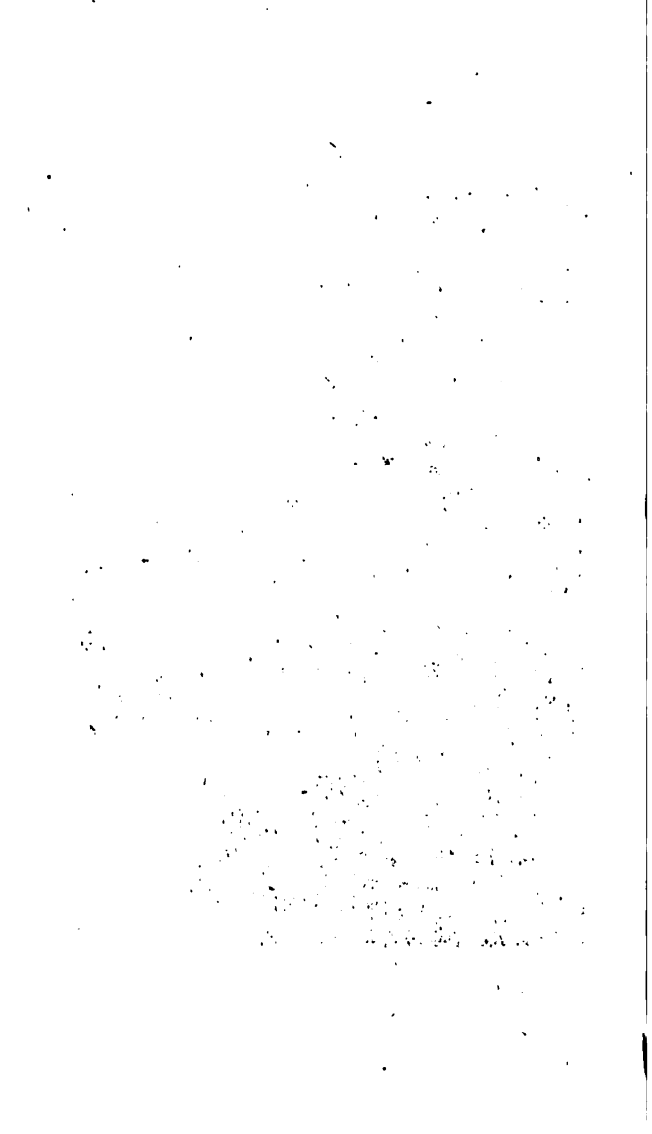
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East View of Archbishop's House







## CHRISTCHURCH TWYNEHAM PRIORY,

### HAMPSHIRE.

THERE was at Christchurch a house of secular canons of the order of St. Augustine, as early as the year of our Lord 636 ; but by whom, or at what particular time, it was founded, is not now known. In the reign of William Rufus we are informed, that the number of canons was twenty-four, of whom the head canon was denominated senior. Towards the latter end of the reign of king Stephen, it having become customary with the patrons of these conventual societies, to change the easy rule of secular canons for the more rigid discipline of regular ones, Baldwin de Redvers, the then patron of Christchurch, adopted the general practice, and, in the middle of the twelfth century, introduced into the monastery of Christchurch, a certain number of *canons regular* of the order of St. Augustine, and placed them under the government of a prior; permitting, at the same time, the secular canons to continue in the society until their respective deaths, though in a state of subordination to the new comers. The Church which before was dedicated to the Holy Trinity was now dedicated to Christ.

William Rufus had given this monastery to Ralph Flambard, who subsequently was bishop of Durham ; and,

### CHRISTCHURCH TWYNEHAM PRIORY.

under his superintendance, the whole of the buildings were rased to the ground, and others, of a more magnificent description, erected on their site. Several parts of the present Church are no doubt the remains of this work, particularly the immense piers of the nave; some of the exterior parts of the northern and southern transepts; and nearly the whole lower part of the south wall of the Church, extending from what is called the lead-house, at the western extremity, to the southern transept.

Subsequently to the time of Flambard, this Church appears to have undergone innumerable alterations; the consequence of which has been, that it affords specimens of almost all the various stiles of ecclesiastical architecture which have been in use from that period until the dissolution.

The plan of the present building gives a nave, with a tower at the western extremity; north and south aisles; north and south transepts; choir, with north and south aisles; and lady chapel at the eastern extremity. There is a crypt under each transept and another under the high altar. The whole exterior length of the Church is about 311 feet; the width of the nave is twenty-seven feet; the interior length of the Church, at the transepts, about 110 feet; and the height of the tower 120 feet.

In our account of this magnificent edifice it is necessary to state, that until about the end of the year 1809, nearly all the finest parts of the interior were concealed by innumerable coats of whitewash, and even of plaster,

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Part of the Nave, Christchurch.





From a drawing by J. Smith, 1817, Plate.

*Part of the Nave, Church.*

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#### CHRISTCHURCH TWYNSHAM FRIORY;

and that many of them were sadly defaced. Heaps of rubbish had accumulated to a great depth in several places, but more particularly in the southern transept; and in the two oratories, at the east side of the northern transept, several of the windows were blocked up, some with lath and plaster, and others even with stone and brick. The upper part of the fine old font lay broken at the foot of one of the piers on the south side of the nave; and a modern font, singular only for the rudeness and inelegance of its form, had been erected in its place. The hatched work over the arches of the nave had been plastered up with a trowel; and a lath and plaster partition was placed so far forward, across the front of the arches immediately above this, as wholly to conceal the shaft of the centre pillar of each. The stone screen, which separates the nave from the choir, had all its lower parts concealed by a range of pews, nearly eight feet in height, which had been formed against it. The noble and almost unrivalled screen at the high altar was painted in oil, the figures and other prominent parts white, and the back of the niches and all the retired parts *dark blue*. The altar rail was a dark red balustrade of the rudest workmanship. The stalls of the choir were almost white with age. The elegant chapel of Caen stone, at the end of the south aisle of the choir, erected by John Draper, the last prior, had all its beauty hidden by whitewash, which in some of the angles was nearly half an inch in thickness; and the

### CHRISTCHURCH TWYNEHAM PRIORY.

chapel of Our Lady behind the high altar was in a most deplorable state.

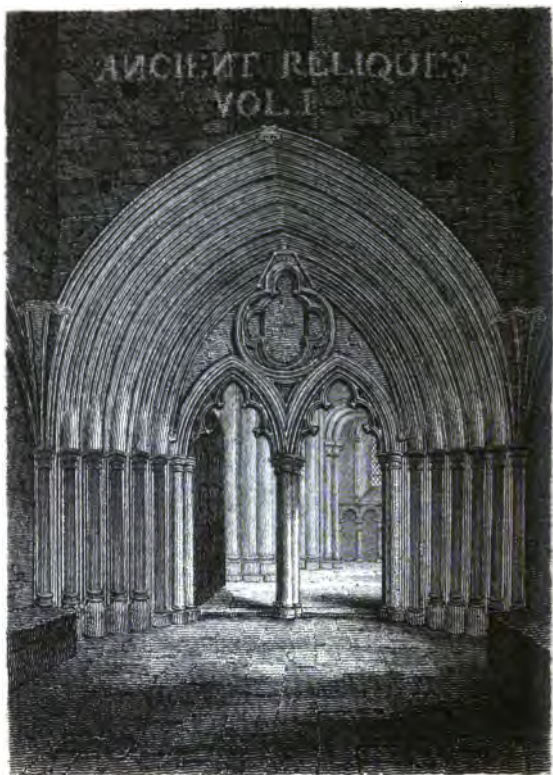
At the suggestion and by the exertions of the rev. Mr. Bingley, the curate of Christchurch, a subscription, which in the whole has amounted to about £250, was begun for the purpose of getting rid of these and numerous other defects, and of restoring the Church to, at least something like, its pristine state. Under his superintendance and direction, the whole of the plaster and white-wash have been cleansed from the walls; the defective parts mended; the rubbish and filth entirely removed; seven of the windows opened and re-glazed; the ancient font restored; the partitions across the first story of arches in the nave removed back to the distance of about three feet; the pews in front of the screen taken down, and others erected in place of them, but in such a situation as to leave a free passage next the screen about seven feet in width. The altar screen has been entirely cleansed and coloured in distemper to imitate stone. The altar railing has been taken away and a new one placed in its stead. The stalls of the choir have been cleansed and oiled so as to restore them nearly to their original appearance; and numerous other judicious improvements have been effected.

Of the windows which have been opened, one is shewn in our View of the northern entrance to the Church, and another in that of the countess of Salisbury's chapel: the latter is the large window over the chapel. In this



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ANCIENT RELIQUES  
VOL. I



*North Entrance to Christchurch.*



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The page contains a large area of extremely faint, illegible text. The characters are sparse and difficult to discern against the white background, suggesting a very low-quality scan or a document with extremely light ink.

#### CHRISTCHURCH TWYNHAM PRIORY.

view is also to be seen the extremity of the new altar railings. The font is represented in our View of the nave ; and, in the same View, the effect of removing the before-mentioned lath-plaster partition is likewise observable. The engraving of Draper's chapel will shew, on a small scale, how much has been done towards the restoration of the whole of this highly-interesting fabric, by cleansing it from whitewash and plaster.

The two transepts which, formerly, were receptacles only for rubbish, are now filled with pews.

On entering the Church by the great northern porch we pass through the splendid door-way represented in the title-page to this volume. Standing in the north aisle, at the distance of about four feet from the door, we made our drawing of the nave, which, in this part, is entirely free from pews. The massive piers of the nave, with the story of circular, and upper story of pointed arches, give to the building a singularly grand effect. A narrow gallery extends along all the upper parts of the Church, from the transepts to the western extremity. The font is octagonal, and has, at the alternate angles, the initials I. D. and H. R. It was no doubt formed in the time of John Draper (the first of that name), who was prior of Christchurch in the beginning of the reign of king Henry VII. The screen separating the nave from the choir, and on which the organ was placed about twenty years ago, has been of very elegant workmanship. It contains twelve niches for statues,

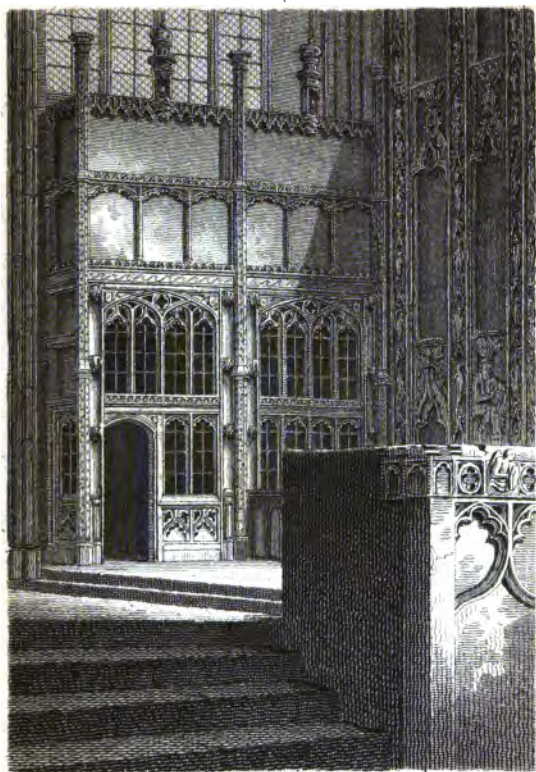
### CHRISTCHURCH TWYNEHAM PRIORY.

each niche supported by three short columns placed in a triangle, the capitals of which, enriched with foliage, are all different.

On the east side of the northern transept there are two oratories that contain some very interesting remains of ancient architecture.

The choir is a work of great magnificence ; the altar screen and the countess of Salisbury's chapel, on the north side of the communion rails, constitute its most important features. The former, the production of the fourteenth century, is thirty-three feet in height, and twenty-one feet in width. It is entirely of stone, and contains several figures as large as life, and betwixt forty and fifty others of smaller size.

Lady Salisbury's chapel contains, particularly in its interior, an infinity of the most exquisite and elaborate workmanship. It was founded by Margaret de la Pole, countess of Salisbury, who was beheaded, on a suspicion of treason, in the early part of the reign of Henry VIII. The tragical fate of this lady was occasioned by the imprudence of her son, cardinal Pole, who, while resident at Rome, was engaged in the publication of numerous satires against Henry VIII. on account of his alterations in religion. This incensed the king so highly, that he made all the family and friends of the cardinal feel the effects of his displeasure ; accordingly he procured the attainder of the countess for holding a correspondence with her son. This however was not done without great



*Drawn & Engraved & Published by J. G. G. No. 7. 1811.*

*Countess of Salisbury's Chapel. Christchurch.*

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*Drapers Chapel, Christchurch.*

THE STATE OF NEW YORK

In SENATE, January 15, 1870.  
REPORT  
OF THE  
COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE,  
IN ANSWER TO A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE SENATE,  
MAY 15, 1869, RELATIVE TO THE  
LANDS BELONGING TO THE STATE.

ALBANY: PUBLISHED BY THE STATE PRINTING OFFICE,  
1870.

[The text in this section is extremely faint and illegible due to low contrast and noise. It appears to be a large block of text, possibly a list or a series of paragraphs, but the individual characters and words cannot be discerned.]

#### CHRISTCHURCH TWYNEHAM PRIORY.

opposition in the parliament; many contended, that the condemning of persons without hearing their defence was a breach of the most sacred and unalterable rules of justice. The opposition was so great, that it was found necessary to appeal to the judges for their decision in the case, who, being artfully dealt with by the minister Cromwell, declared, that the parliament being the supreme court of the realm, from which there could be no appeal, no man has a right to dispute the validity of their sentences, of what nature soever they might be. This report being made to the parliament, the countess was condemned by a sentence which established a precedent the most pernicious that had ever been seen in England.

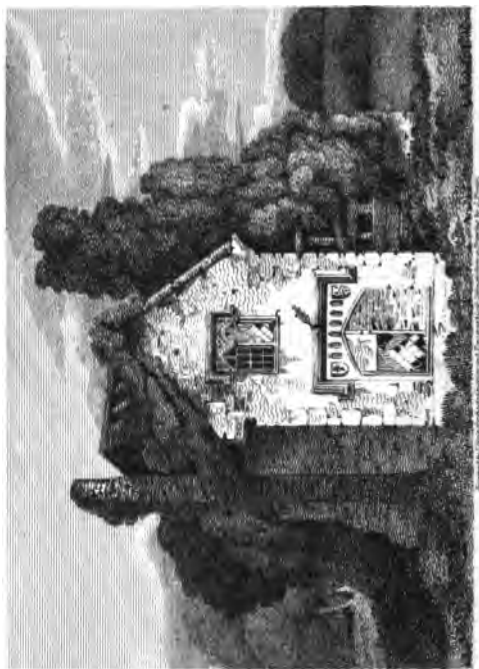
Besides the countess of Salisbury's chapel, there are three others still left in the church of Christchurch, and in an excellent state of preservation. One of these, at the eastern extremity of the south aisle of the choir, was built in 1529, by John Draper, the last prior. The stone of which this chapel is constructed, is similar to that of the chapel of the countess of Salisbury, and its ornamental parts are likewise very highly finished. The tombstone of this prior was discovered by Mr. Bingley on removing some of the pews in the nave, not far from the entrance into the choir. In the month of February, 1811, the grave was opened, in the presence of the churchwardens. The body had been interred in a thick wooden coffin, which was nearly crumbled to dust; the skeleton was perfect, and had, evidently, not been dis-

**· CHEISTCHURCH TWYNHEAM PRIORY.**

turbed. The teeth however were much decayed. After placing the head in the same position in which it was found, the grave was again closed, and the stone put over it as before. The inscription is in Gothic characters round the edge of the stone. “ ✠ IUMBA JOHIS DRAPER :  
VICISSIMI SEXTI PRIORIS HUIUS ECCLESIE : QUI OBIT  
XXIX<sup>o</sup> DIE MESIS SEPTIS ANNO DNI : MILL<sup>o</sup>. CCCCLII<sup>o</sup>  
CUIUS ANIME PROPITIETUR DEUS. AMEN.”

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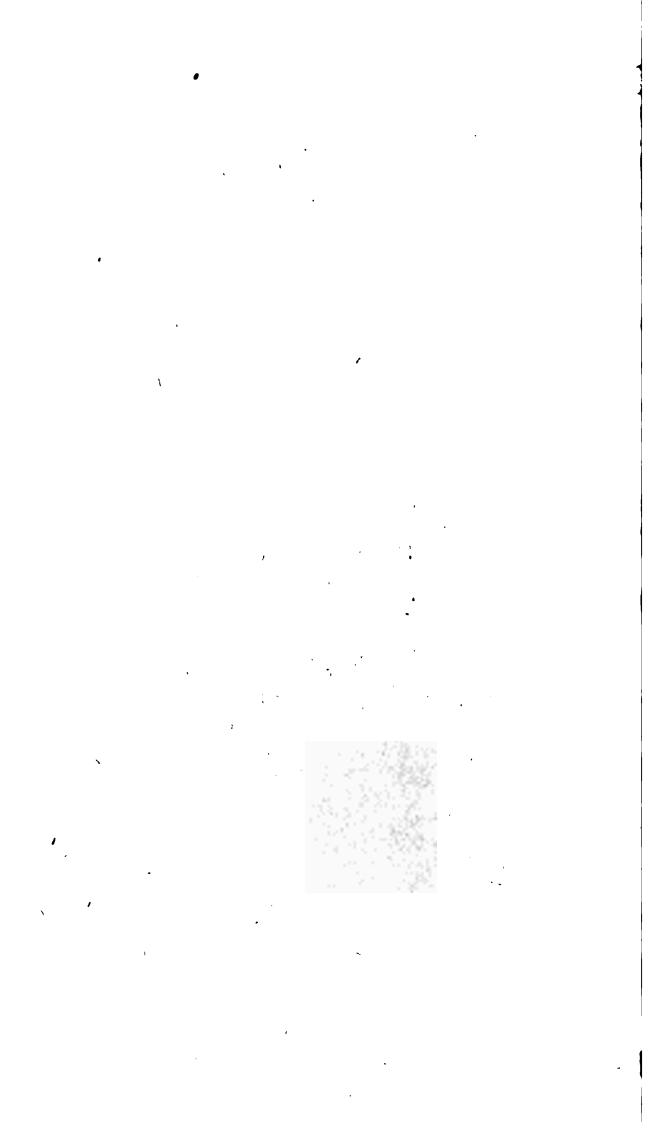


*St. Dennis Priory, Hants. No. 2.*

Published by W. Taylor, 100 Strand, London, and J. Carpenter, 100 Strand, London.







## PRIORY OF ST. DYONISIUS,

### *HAMPSHIRE.*

**THIS** Priory, generally denominated St. Dennis's Priory, was founded for black canons by Henry I. though Richard I. has been sometimes considered as the founder, from the considerable benefactions which he bestowed. On the dissolution of this Priory, in the reign of Henry VIII. the annual value of its possessions was estimated at £80:11:6, according to Dugdale, and £91:9, according to Speed. The site was then granted to Francis Dawtry: it is now the property of general Stibbert, of Portswood House. The ruins are only of small extent, and appear to be remains of the west end of the church, and of some other building near to it, now used as a farm-house. Many of the possessions of this house were held by the tenure of arming a certain number of men for the defence of Southampton.

In Grose's Antiquities is given a list of the benefactors to this foundation, which we have extracted.

“ Henry I. by his charter, granted to God and the canons of St. Dionysius, for the good of his own soul and those of his father and mother, Matilda his wife, and William his son, and for the good of the faithful living and dead, that parcel of his land lying between

#### PRIORY OF ST. DYONISIUS.

Portafrada and the river Hystia, which used to bring in eleven shillings and six deniers, and also that part of his lands of Portafrada lying near the sea, in the east part of Hampton, which used to bring in the annual rent of forty-one shillings and six deniers.

“ King Stephen confirmed divers donations of land given them by Robert de Limeseia.

“ Henry II. granted them the chapel of St. Michael of the Holy Cross of St. Lawrence and of All Saints, near the town of Hampton.

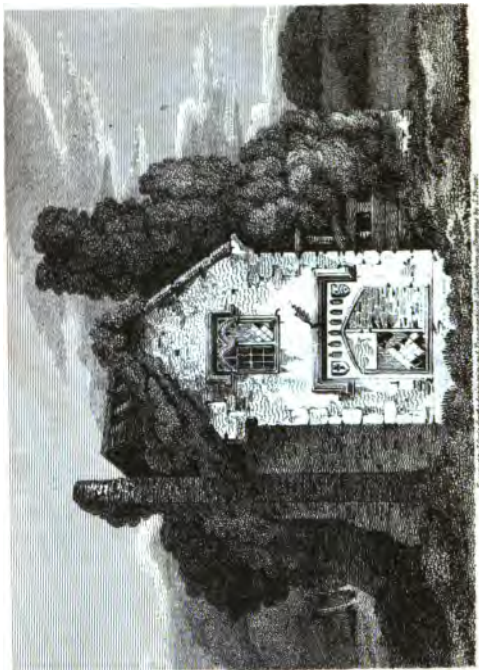
“ Richard I. gave them, in fee and perpetual alms, Kingsland and the wood, called Porteswarde, with all its appurtenances.

“ Gundred de Warren gave them the church of Little Fageham, which was her dower. Humphry de Bohun, constable to the king of England, confirmed to them the church of Chaleworth, given by his father, with all the titles, rights, and dues, the canons of St. Dionysius to find a chaplain to officiate there.

“ William Musard gave them three shillings annual rent, left him by his sister Jane, on condition of their finding a wax candle before the altar of the Blessed Virgin, in the church of their monastery, where his sister lay buried : this rent to be received quarterly.

“ Walter de Chalke and his wife bequeathed to them two bezants, for the good of their souls, and on account of the kindness shewn to them by these canons ; to receive the same annually at the feast of St. Michael,





*St. Dennis Priory, Hants.*

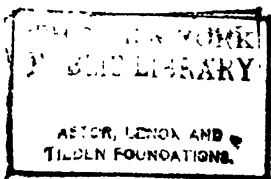
Published by Messrs. W. & A. G. Leitch, Edinburgh, and J. B. Colnaghi, London.



Approved by the Trustees of the Corporation and City of London, and the Corporation of the City of London.

*W. H. Dennis, Printer, Kent.*

Printed for the Proprietors, by W. Lewis, at the "Black Swan," St. Paul's Church-yard.





#### PRIORY OF ST. DYONISIUS.

of Gaufridus Hale, who was bound to pay it as a yearly rent in Etlinton. A bezant was a coin, so called from its being originally struck at Constantinople; called, likewise, Byzantium. It seems to have been a general name for a piece of money, without any determinate value: according to Du Cange, there were bezants of gold and silver; and Blount, in his Law Dictionary, notices copper ones, of the value of 2s.

“ Godfrey, bishop of Winchester, confirmed to them the gift of William Aeliz, of the tithes of his rent in Aldenton, of 5s. arising from his mill at the same place, and the tenths of his paunage, and also the privilege of quit paunage for thirty hogs, in his woods.

“ By the charter of the sixth of Edward III. these canons were entitled to a pipe of red wine, for the celebration of mass, to be delivered to them by the king's butler at Southampton. They were likewise exempted from contribution to the repairs of the bridge of Kingsmill.

“ In a parliament held by Edward III. in the year 1339, ‘ a writ of respite was granted to the prior and canons of this convent of the tenths that were due at the Purification of the Virgin last past, and also those that they were bound to pay between that time and the Michaelmas next ensuing, on account of their houses and other edifices, which were the greatest part of their subsistence, being burned and destroyed. This was

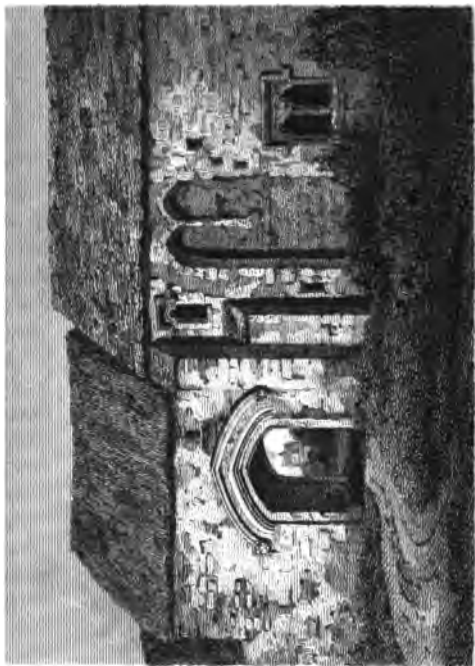
#### PRIORY OF ST. DYONISIUS.

done by the French, in their invasion the preceding year.'

"Prynne, from Mathew Paris and other monkish writers, mentions one Odo, whom he calls abbot of this house, about the year 1245, who gave great gifts of the goods of the community to the pope, whereby he obtained the archbishopric of Rohan, which he did not enjoy above a year, being suddenly struck dead. This was considered as a judgment from Heaven, for his fraud and simony."

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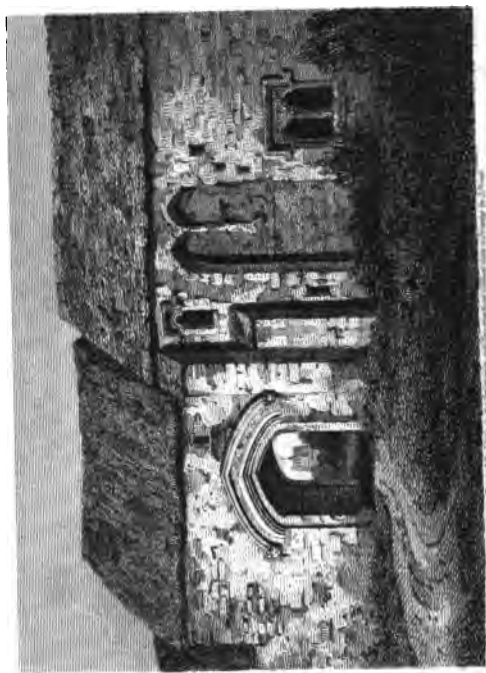
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*Hildesheim Abbey, Hildesheim.*

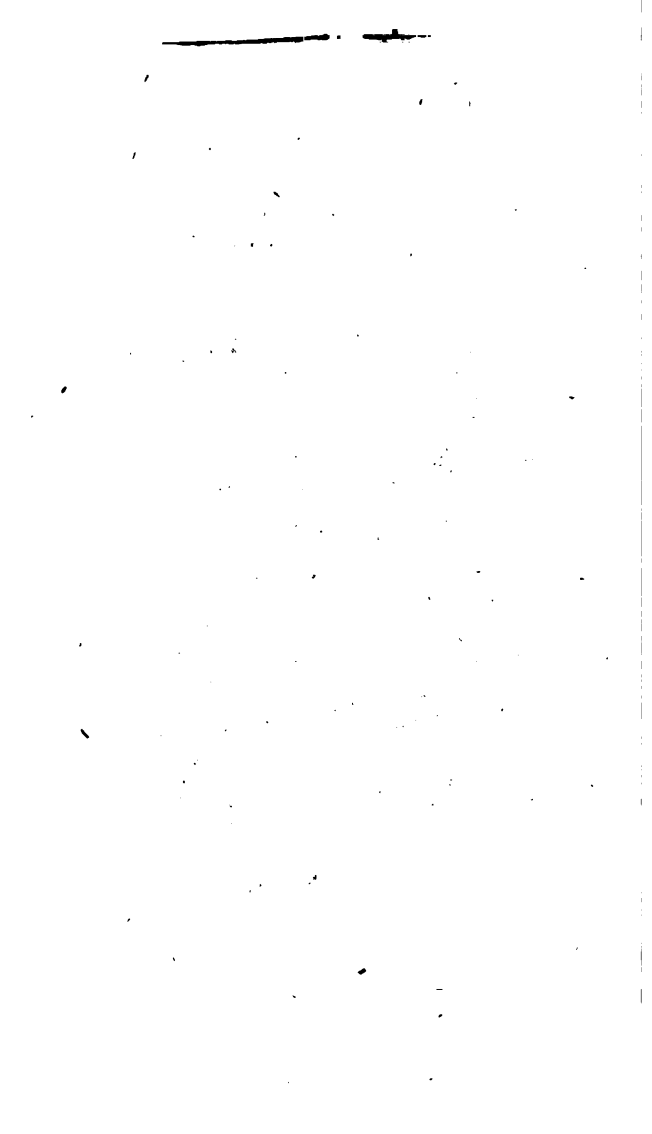
Published for the Proprietors by W. Lingo, New Bond Street, London. The Strand, 18th March, 1848.





*Humber Abbey, Hants.*







## HYDE ABBEY,

### *HAMPSHIRE.*

**THIS** ancient structure is situated in the northern suburbs of the city of Winchester, and was first erected by king Alfred in the year 901, and completed by his son.

Alfred, when king of the West Saxons, having brought over from Flanders the learned monk Grimbold, in order to assist him in founding his university of Oxford, also founded a house and chapel in Winchester for secular canons, under his government. He afterwards projected a greater foundation, and by his will ordered a noble church and college to be erected on the north side of the cathedral. This was begun in the year 901, and finished by his son Edward, who dedicated it to the Holy Trinity, the Virgin Mary, and St. Peter. It was called the New Minster, to distinguish it from the cathedral, or Old Minster, within the precincts of whose cemetery it stood. The building being completed, Edward placed therein secular canons, who remained here till the year 963, when they were expelled by Ethelwold, bishop of Winchester, and an abbot and monks put in possession of the house: but many differences and inconveniences arising from the too near neighbour-

#### HYDE ABBEY.

hood of those two great monasteries, the monks of the New Minster thought it proper to remove to a place called Hyde, on the north side of the city, where king Henry I. at the instance of William Gifford, bishop of Winchester, founded a stately Abbey for them. This Abbey was the burial-place of divers princes and great personages ; but of this once magnificent edifice, very little remains, except some ruinous outhouses, the gateway, and a large barn, once probably the abbot's hall, which seems to bespeak the workmanship of the twelfth century. The adjoining gateway, with the flat arch and a canopy, supported by the busts of Alfred and Edward, is probably of the fifteenth century. The church, which was built with flint, cased with square stone, appears, from traces of its walls, to have consisted of three aisles. The tower of St. Bartholomew's church is supposed to have been erected with stones collected from its ruins. Many capitals of columns, busts, and other ornaments, that have been dug out of the ruins here, are to be seen in different parts of the city, and particularly at the Bridewell itself, where there are also two stone coffins : but the most remarkable curiosity of this nature was taken out of the ruins above fifty years ago, and placed in a wall in St. Peter's Street, being an inscription in pure Saxon characters, containing the name of ALFRED, and the date DCCCLXXXI.

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*Part of the Transcript of the East Window, Valley Abbey.*

*Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke New-Bond St. W. J. Carpenter Old-Bond St. August 1845*





## NETLEY ABBEY,

### HAMPSHIRE.

THESE ruins of ecclesiastical magnificence are situated at the distance of three miles from Southampton to the south-east, on the declivity of a hill, gently rising from the water, but so encompassed with trees as to be entirely secluded from view till a very near approach. Netley was formerly called Letley, or Pleasant Place, and also Edward-stow, which latter name occurs in a charter granted by Henry III. who, according to some writers, was the founder of the Abbey. It was afterwards endowed with valuable possessions by Roger de Clare in 1242. Among its subsequent benefactors were Edmund earl of Cornwall, Robert Ver, and Walter de Burg, the latter of whom invested it with lands in the county of Lincoln, which he held of the king *in capite*, by the service of presenting him with a headpiece lined with fine linen, and a pair of gilt spurs. The inmates of this Abbey were of the Cistercian order, and had been originally brought from the neighbouring abbey of Beaulieu. Their number at the dissolution was thirteen, and the annual value of their possessions, according to Speed, was £160:2:9½.

“ A Monarch bade my cloister'd fanes ascend,  
Severe Religion's haunt. At Henry's voice,  
The banish'd cowl gave place, and left my seats

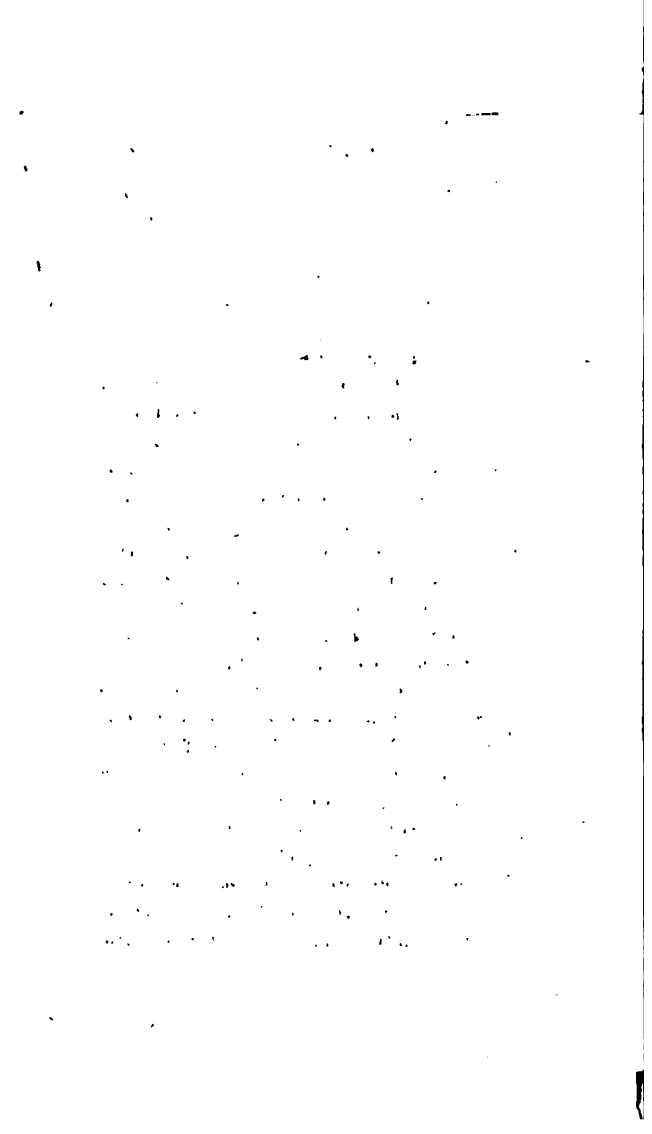
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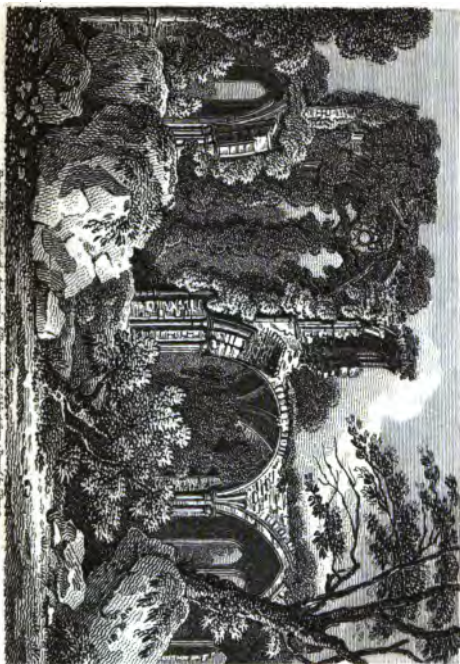
To coronets, and nobles throne-allied.—  
Now on my scatter'd towers stern Ruin sits,  
And grimly smiles at Time's obscuring hand ;  
While my rent pillars, and my ivy'd arches,  
Preach the vicissitudes of human things."

From Leland's Collectanea it appears, that the monks of Netley were not much addicted to books, as their library consisted of no more than one solitary volume, the *Rhetorica Ciceronis*. The site of the Abbey was granted in the year 1537 to sir William Paulet, afterwards marquis of Winchester ; from his family it passed, probably by right of purchase, to that of the earls of Hertford, as Edward Seymour, son of the protector Somerset, who was restored by queen Elizabeth to the titles of earl of Hertford and baron Beauchamp, made his residence here in the year 1650, and entertained the renowned Elizabeth in the month of August in Netley castle ; a circumstance corroborated by an entry in the register of St. Michael's parish at Southampton, as follows : " The queen's majesty's grace came from the castle of Netley to Southampton on the 13th day of August, and she went from thence to the city of Winchester on the 16th day, 1560."—Towards the end of the following century it became the property of the marquis of Huntingdon, and has since reverted through several families to sir Nathaniel Holland, bart. who obtained it by marriage with the widow of the late N. Dance, esq. The demoli-



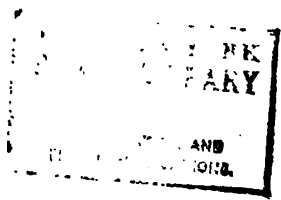






View of the Archway at the Entrance of the Garden, from the East

East Windsor Parkway, Albany



## NETLEY ABBEY.

tion of the Abbey church began about the time that it was in the possession of the marquis of Huntington, who converted the nave into a kitchen and offices. Sir Bartlett Lucy, or the marquis, sold the materials of the whole structure to Mr. Walter Taylor, a builder of Southampton, soon after the beginning of the last century, for the purpose of removing them for the erection of houses in divers places. Mr. Brayley, in his "Beauties of England and Wales," relates an accident which befel Mr. Taylor, apparently in consequence of this purchase, which led to his death. "After Mr. Taylor had made his contract, some of his friends observed in conversation, that they would never be concerned in the démolition of holy and consecrated places. These words impressed his memory so strongly, that he dreamed that in taking down the Abbey the keystone of the arch over the east window fell from its place and killed him. This dream he related to Mr. Watts (father of Dr. Isaac Watts), who advised him not to have any personal concern in pulling down the building; yet this advice being insufficient to deter him from assisting in the work, the creations of sleep were unhappily realized; for on endeavouring to remove some boards within the east window to admit air to the workmen, a stone fell upon and fractured his skull. The fracture was not thought mortal, but in the operation of extracting a splinter the surgeon's instrument entered the brain, and caused immediate death. Whether this accident occasioned a direct stop to be put to the demolition

## NETLEY ABBEY.

of the Abbey, is uncertain, but the superstitious gloom which it generated has had an evident tendency to the preservation of its ruins in more modern times."—The church was built in the form of a cross in the most elegant style of English architecture; its roof was adorned with numerous ramifications, extending from the intersections of the groining, but is now fallen in. The walls of the church are still in many parts as high as their original terminations, in which remain the windows and other mural decorations, though much of the tracery of the former is destroyed. The northern transept is so entirely gone, that scarcely any appearances of its existence are discoverable.

“ Fall'n pile! I ask not what has been thy fate ;—  
But when the weak winds, wafted from the main,  
Through each lone arch, like spirits that complain,  
Come hollow to my ear, I meditate  
On this world's passing pageant, and the lot  
Of those that once might proudly, in their prime,  
Have stood with giant port ; till, bow'd by time  
Or injury, their ancient boast forgot,  
They might have sunk, like thee : though thus forlorp,  
They lift their heads, with venerable hairs  
Besprent, majestic yet, and as in scorn  
Of mortal vanities and short-liv'd cares ;—  
E'en so dost thou, lifting thy forehead grey,  
Smile at the tempest, and time's sweeping sway.”

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*Side View of the South Transept, Westley's Abbey.*



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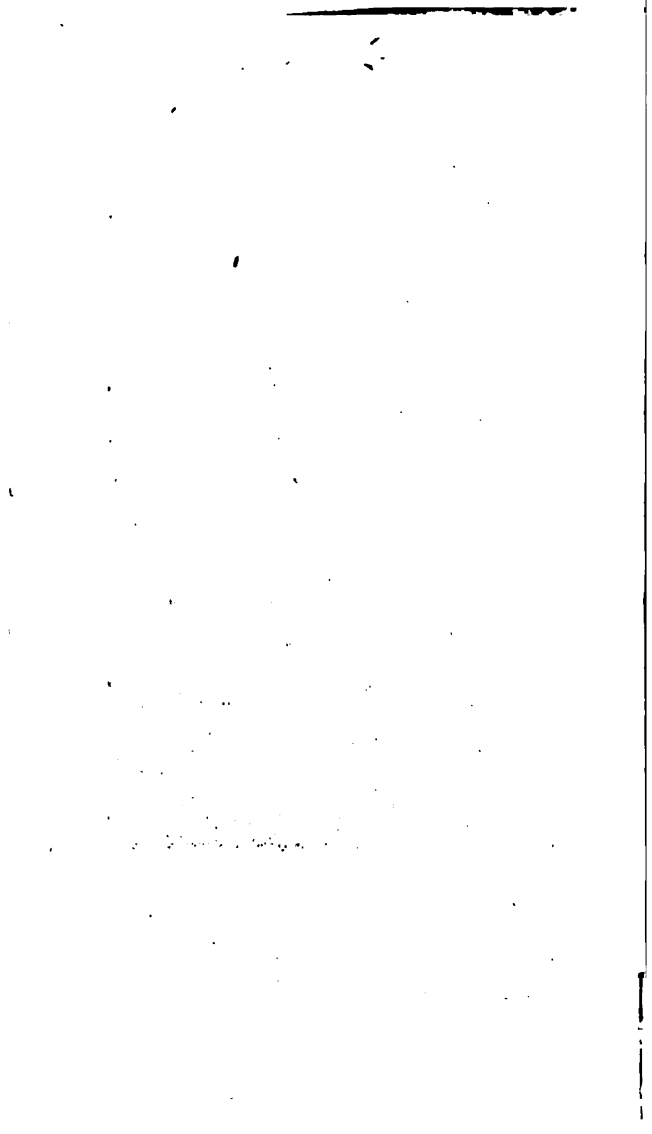
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## NETLEY ABBEY.

The columns and arches composing the aisles are fallen into prodigious masses of undistinguishable ruin, and it is with difficulty that the precise arrangement of the nave, central tower, and choir can be made out; there is no indication that there ever was a chapel of the Virgin Mary east of the choir, as common to other abbey churches. The southern transept and the east end are the most perfect parts of the building; the columns and arches that remain are remarkable for their lightness and elegance. On the north side of the intersection of the transept are the remains of a spiral staircase that led to the upper part of the tower, which is said to have been ornamented with pinnacles, and served as a mark for mariners. Among the ruins with which the ground is strewed, may be discerned various devices and armorial bearings of the benefactors to this Abbey. Many parts of the walls are beautifully mantled with ivy and other evergreens; and the various trees and shrubs that have vegetated among the mouldering walls contribute to the picturesque appearance of the whole. Several other parts of the monastic building still remain, but all of them much dilapidated; among them is an ancient crypt, known by the name of the abbot's kitchen, which is forty-eight feet long and eighteen broad; this is a curious vaulted chamber, probably adapted to the use of a kitchen by the earls of Hertford during their residence here.

The chimney or fireplace in this apartment is of a very peculiar form: nearly opposite to it is an aperture or vault,

## NETLEY ABBEY.

that terminates in a coppice at some distance from the Abbey. The chapter-house, which is a square of about thirty-six feet, and the refectory, with some other apartments, may also be distinguished. These buildings appear to have formed a quadrangular court, of which the chapel bounded the south side. A moat that surrounded the Abbey may still be traced, and at a short distance two large ponds overhung with trees and underwood: these no doubt supplied the monastery with fish.

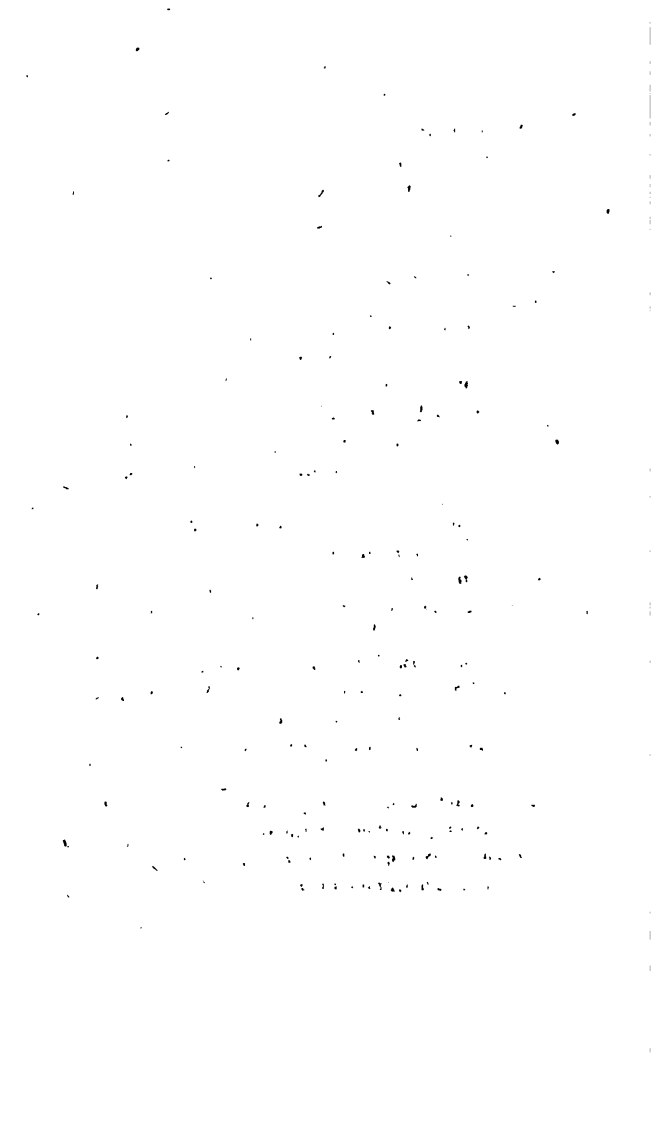
Netley Abbey has furnished a theme for much poetical description—Keate, Sotheby, and Bowles, have exercised their respective powers in lamenting the fallen splendour of this foundation.

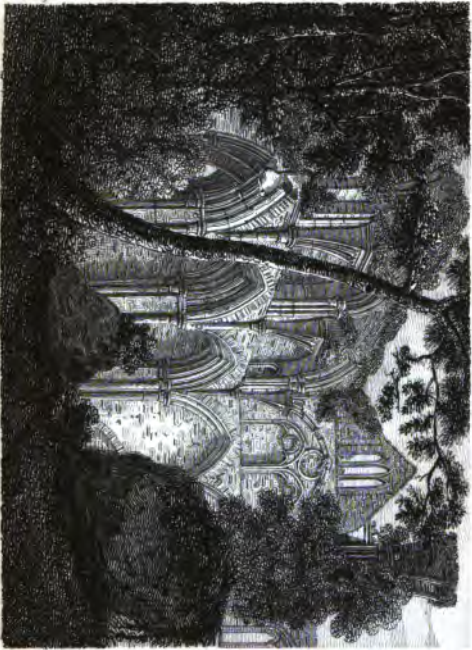
“ Now sunk, deserted, and with weeds o’ergrown,  
Yon prostrate walls their harder fate bewail;  
Low on the ground their topmost spires are thrown,  
Once friendly marks to guide the wandering sail.

“ The ivy now with rude luxuriance bends  
Its tangled foliage through the cloister’d space,  
O’er the green window’s mouldering height ascends,  
And fondly clasps it with a last embrace.

“ No more these hoary wilds, these darkening groves,  
To vocal bands return the note of praise,  
Whose chiefs (as slow the long procession moves)  
On the rear’d cross with adoration gaze!—







Engraving by J. G. B. Schlegel, after a drawing by G. B. Piranesi, of the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, Rome.

South of the Cathedral of St. Peter & St. Paul

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NETLEY ABBEY.

“ And while, to neighbouring waves, the unwonted show,  
Each parting bough and opening glade reveals,  
The awe-struck sailor checks the hastening prow,  
Suspends his oar, and wonders what he feels.—

“ Thus musing, oft I pace the moss-grown isle,  
Each low-brow'd vault, each dark recess explore ;  
While the bleak wind howls through the shatter'd pile,  
Or wave hoarse-murmuring breaks along the shore.

“ No other sounds, amid these arches heard,  
The death-like silence of their gloom molest,  
Save the shrill plaints of some unsocial bird,  
That seeks the house of solitude to rest.

“ Save when their tinkling leaders, to the shade  
Of these cool grotts, invite the fleecy folds,  
Whereof the sated ox, supinely laid,  
With lowing herds a distant converse holds !

“ Or where the Gothic pillar's slender form  
(Unequal to the incumbent quarry's weight)  
Deserts its post, and reeling to the storm,  
With sullen crash resigns its charge to Fate.

“ While the self-planted oak, within confined  
(Auxiliar to the tempest's wild uproar),  
Its giant branches fluctuates to the wind,  
And rends the wall whose aid it courts no more.

NETLEY ABBEY.

“ Mute is the matin bell, whose early call  
Warn'd the grey fathers from their humble beds ;  
No midnight taper gleams along the wall,  
Or round the sculptured saint its radiance sheds !

“ No martyr's shrine its high-wrought gold displays,  
To bid the wondering zealot hither roam ;  
No relic here the pilgrim's toil o'erpays,  
And cheers his footsteps to a distant home !”

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“ The pleasing melancholy inspired by contemplating the mouldering towers and ivy-mantled walls of ancient buildings, is universally felt and acknowledged by observers of every sort and disposition : but these scenes receive a double solemnity when the remains are of a religious kind, such as churches and monasteries.

“ In considering a decayed palace or ruined castle, we recollect that it was the seat of some great lord or warlike baron, and recur to the history of the gallant actions which have been achieved on that spot, or are led to reflect on the uncertainty of all human grandeur, both perhaps from the fate of its lordly owner, and its own tottering state : but these are subjects which are like to affect the generality of beholders but very slightly : persons in the middling walk of life, happily for them, being almost excluded from those violent convulsions and sud-

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*Part of the N. Transcript: Netley Abbey, Hamp.*

*Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond St. & Co. opposite St. James's Palace.*





#### NETLEY ABBEY.

den reverses to which men of a more elevated rank are frequently subjected, and which is a sufficient retribution for all their so much-envied superiority.

“ Religious ruins not only strike pious persons with that reverential awe, which the thoughts of their original destination must always command, but as places of sepulture excite ideas equally applicable to all ranks and opinions, from the monarch to the beggar, whether believers or sceptics, it being impossible to walk over a spot of ground, every yard of which covers the remains of a human being, once like ourselves, without the intrusion of the awful memento, that we must soon, very soon, occupy a like narrow tenement of clay: a consideration which will for a moment overcloud the most cheerful temper, and abstract from trifling pursuits, at least for a while, those of the most dissipated turn, and oblige them to bestow some thoughts on that inevitable moment, when they are to depart hence. Over and above these, there is something in the style of the building more particularly gloomy than that either of castles or mansions, occasioned by the peculiarity of the Gothic windows, the number of the arches and recesses, and the long perspective of the aisles.

“ Netley Abbey is eminently distinguished among the monastic ruins of this country, for its peculiar fitness to excite the solemn ideas just mentioned. For this it is indebted not only to the elegance of its construction, size, and extent, but also for the profusion of ivy with which

#### NETLEY ABBEY.

it is overgrown, and which half closes its figured windows, serving by its sober colour to set off the more lively green of a variety of trees and shrubs that have spontaneously grown up within its walls, and out of the huge fragments fallen from its fretted roof, so as to form a sort of grove in the body of the church, which by limiting the spectator's view; *hushes* out the beauties of the scene, and in appearance trebles its extreme magnitude."

*Antiquarian Repertory.*



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Engraved for George the 4th by the celebrated Sculptor Thomas Chubbart, and published by S. P. Wood.

Printed in N. York by S. P. Wood, at the 'Catharine' Press.

THE HISTORY OF THE

REVOLUTION

The first part of the history of the revolution is the period of the struggle for independence. This period is characterized by the efforts of the patriots to secure the recognition of the United States as a free and independent nation. The second part of the history is the period of the civil war, which was fought between the Union and the Confederacy. This period is characterized by the efforts of the Union to preserve the Union and the Confederacy to maintain its independence. The third part of the history is the period of Reconstruction, which was the period of rebuilding the South after the war. This period is characterized by the efforts of the Union to reintegrate the South and the South to rebuild its economy and society.



## FONT IN ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH,

### SOUTHAMPTON.

THE Church of St. Michael forms the eastern side of a square of the same name, and is an ancient and curious building. It consists of a nave, chancel, and side aisles, with a low tower rising from the centre, and finished by a lofty and well-proportioned octagonal spire. On each side of the west window the Saxon masonry of the original front is still discernible; in the eastern front the same masonry is also visible, together with a fragment of a small angular column, and a portion of the billeted moulding; but what principally attracts the attention of the antiquary is the curious Font contained in this Church; a full description of which having been given by sir H. E. Englefield, in his "Walk through Southampton," we have taken the liberty to extract it.

"The Font consists of a block of black marble three feet four inches square and one foot six inches deep, supported in its centre by a cylinder of the same material, ornamented with horizontal rings, so as much to resemble a barrel, and at each angle by a plain pillar of white stone, one foot six inches high and about six inches diameter. The whole stands on another marble block of about three feet square and about seven inches deep, out

#### FONT IN ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH.

of which are cut bases for the small columns, consisting of a flat ring on a large round cushion: these rest on a plain square plinth of about three inches high; a plain leaf falls from the bases of the columns on each angle of the plinth. The top stone is excavated into an hemispherical basin, two feet six inches diameter, round which runs a scroll of foliage of very rude execution, but not ill designed; and the angles are filled with an imitation of the ancient ornament, now generally called the honeysuckle. The sides of the Font, of which three only are now visible, as the Font stands against the wall, are each divided into three circular compartments, with a sort of winged minotaur in each, something like a griffin, except one, which has an angel in a long robe of linen, covered with a shorter tunic; his hands are folded on his heart, and round his head is the nimbus or glory; behind his shoulders are two wings, which reach to his feet. These sides are one foot one inch and a half deep; the remaining four inches and a half of the thickness of the block slope away to the central cylinder in a sort of fluting or broad leaves, now much defaced. The workmanship of the whole is in the very modest style of Saxon sculpture."

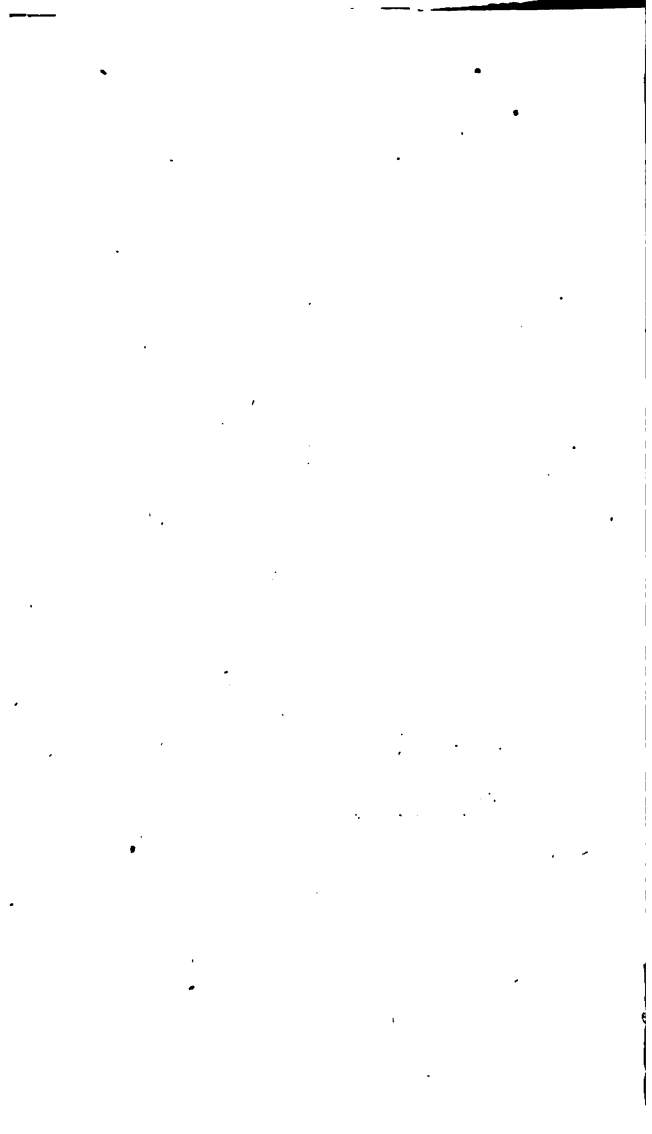
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## ANCIENT MONUMENT IN GODSHILL CHURCH,

### *ISLE OF WIGHT.*

THE parish of Godshill, in the Isle of Wight, existed as such before the compilation of Domesday Book, and was rendered subject by William Fitz-Osborn to the abbey of Lyra, in Normandy. The manor afterwards came into the possession of the convent of Sheen, in Surry, by which it was leased, in the twenty-ninth of Henry VIII. to captain Richard Worsley, for the term of forty-six years, at an annual rent of 200 marks. The remainder of this term vesting in sir Francis Walsingham, who married captain Worsley's widow, he obtained from Elizabeth the manor of Godshill in fee: after several mesne conveyances it was purchased by the late sir Richard Worsley of sir Thomas Miller, bart.

The church stands on an abrupt but natural eminence, immediately overlooking the village, which has little but salubrity of air to recommend it. This Church is ancient, well built and capacious, consisting of a chancel with cross aisles. There are several monuments in it worthy of attention, particularly that represented in the Plate, which was erected to the memory of sir James Worsley and Ann his lady, the daughter and heiress of

#### ANCIENT MONUMENT IN GODSHILL CHURCH.

air John Leigh: there is no inscription; but the arms on the shields, which in various parts decorate the Monument, are those of Worsley, Leigh, Hacket, and Standish, the family of air James Worsley's mother.

It was by this marriage that the Worsley family first became settled in the Isle of Wight, in the third year of Henry VIII. Appuldurcombe park, which lies in the parish, having, in consequence of it, become vested in air James Worsley. The tower of this church, from its exalted situation, was in January 1778 struck with lightning, by which the building was materially injured.

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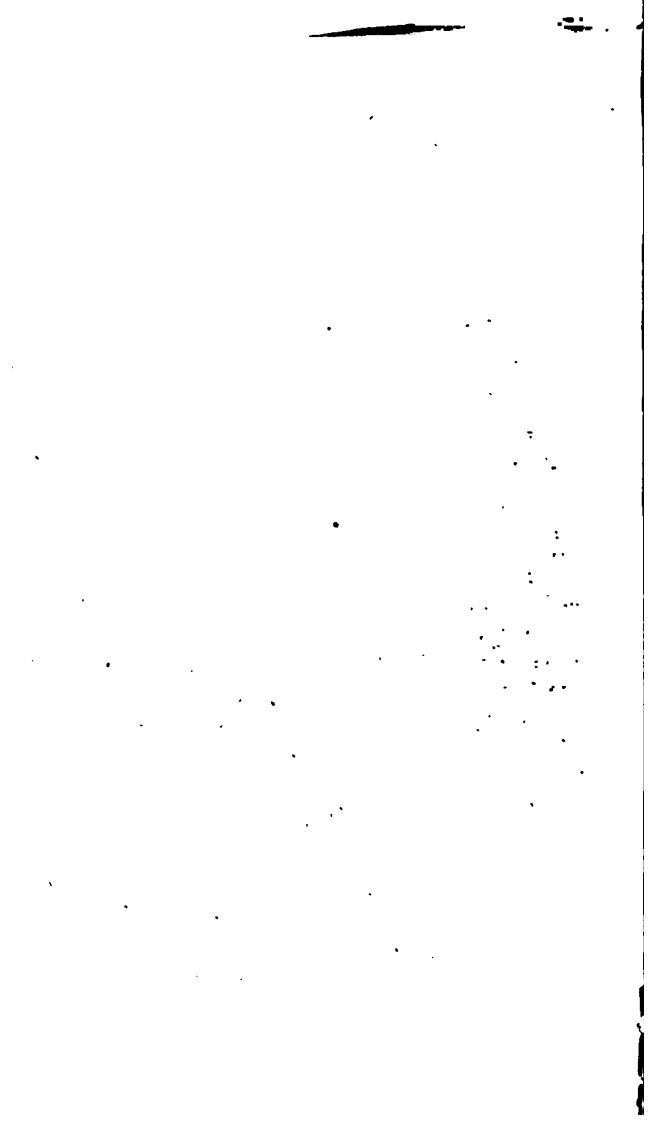


Designed by J. Lloyd for the Institution & Engraved by J. W. G. Smith.

*Entrance to Carrisbrook Castle, Isle of Wight.*

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, Strand, Great Street, May 2, 1817.







## CARISBROOK CASTLE,

### *ISLE OF WIGHT.*

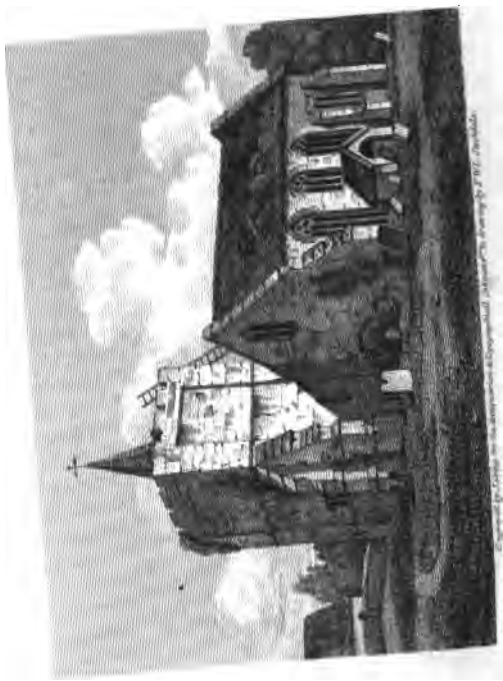
**THIS** Castle stands on an eminence, about one mile from Newport, and overlooks the village of Carisbrook. Historians relate that a castle existed in this place when Britain was subdued by Vespasian, A. D. 45, in the reign of the emperor Claudius, and that it was repaired by the Romans; it was afterwards rebuilt by Withtgar, the Saxon, then sovereign of the Isle of Wight, about the year 519, who called the Castle Wight Garisbourg, from which its present name Carisbrook is supposed to be derived. This building falling to decay, in a great measure through length of time, was re-edified in the reign of Henry I. by Richard de Rivers, earl of Devon; and Camden relates that it was once more rebuilt by a governor of the island. Queen Elizabeth made some additions, and considerably repaired the ancient building; the date of these reparations is sculptured on a shield placed over the outer entrance. Under the date are the initials E. R. from which it has been inferred that this gate was erected by Elizabeth. The walls of the ancient edifice enclose a space, whose area is about an acre and a half; its shape is a right-angled parallelogram, with the angles rounded off; its greatest length from east to west. The entrance is on

### CARISBROOK CASTLE.

the west, on a curtain between two bastions, then through a small gate, over which is an inscription, with the date above noticed; this gate leads to another flanked with two round towers. On the north side are some low buildings in ruins, said to be those where the unfortunate Charles I. was confined, and in one of them a window is shewn, through which he attempted to escape. On the north-east angle, upon a considerable elevation, stands the keep, an irregular polygon, the way to which is by an ascent of seventy-two steps: here was formerly a well for the supply of the Castle, but now filled up with rubbish. In the south-east angle is a tower called Mountjoy's tower, with very thick walls, which, together with the keep, have appearances of much greater antiquity than most other parts of the edifice. The old Castle is enclosed within a more modern fortification, probably part of the erection of queen Elizabeth.

To this Castle, as already hinted, the unfortunate Charles I. was conducted, upon his arrival at the Isle of Wight; he remained here some time in reality a prisoner, though abused with all the mockery of feigned respect; and on the failure of a tedious negotiation, in which he was engaged with the parliament, who were probably predetermined to resist every overture, he was committed to close imprisonment by colonel Hammond, who was then governor.

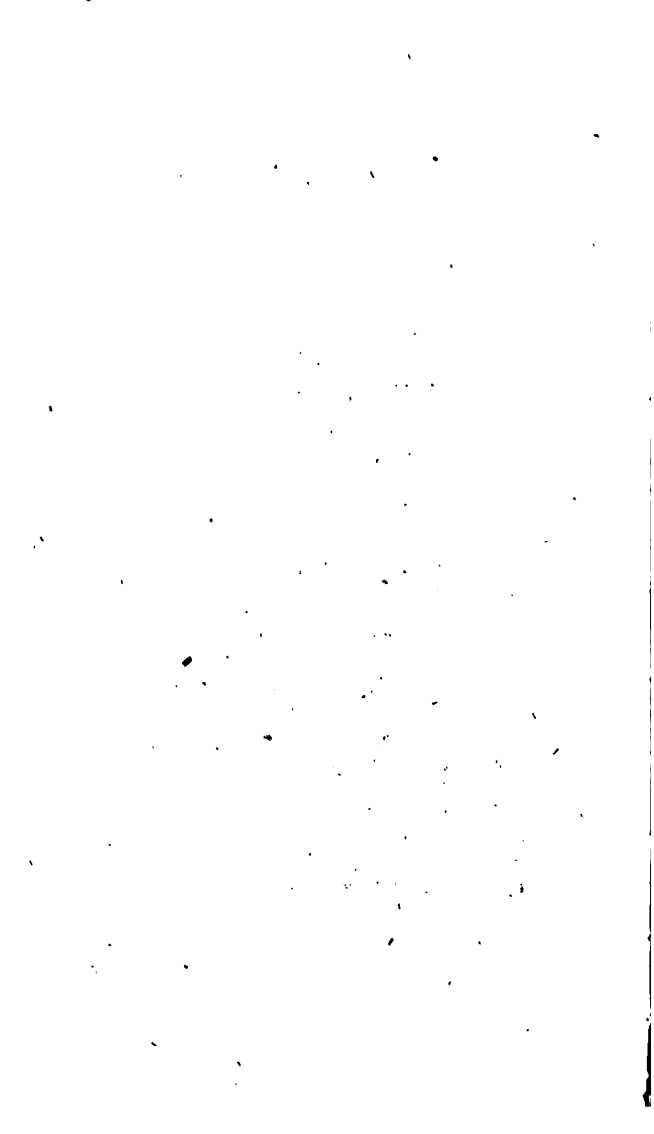
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*Shalfleet Ch. Isle of Wight.*

Published for the Proprietors by W. T. Jones, The Strand, S.W. London, 1874.





**SHALFLEET CHURCH, ISLE OF WIGHT,  
HAMPSHIRE.**

**THIS Church is a very ancient and singular structure. It consists of a body, chancel, and south aisle, with a low tower of considerable magnitude. The north porch is of Norman architecture, but plain in its arches; over the door which opens into the Church is a rude sculpture, said by**



*Antient Sculptures Shalfleet Church  
Published 1821 1211*

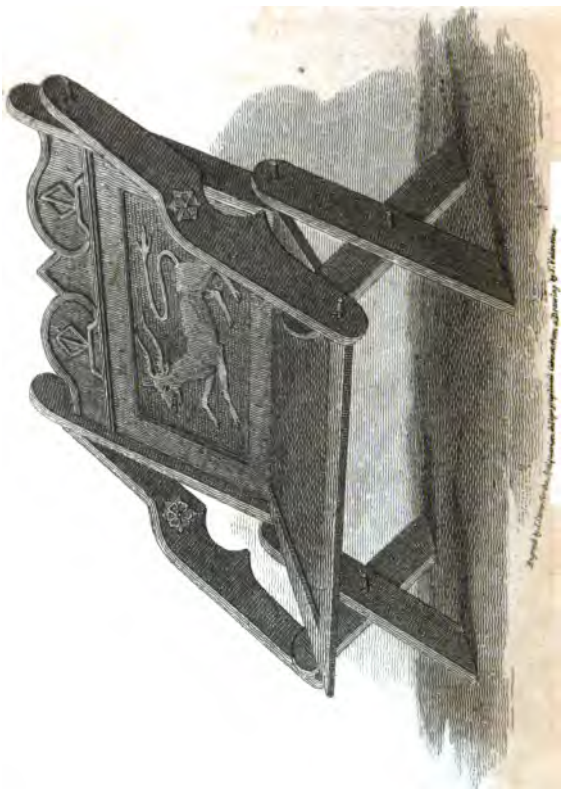
### SHALFLEET CHURCH, ISLE OF WIGHT.

some writers to represent a bishop, with his arms extended, and his hands resting on animals resembling griffins. This vestige of ancient art is fast crumbling into that state which will defy the powers of imagination to ascertain what it was intended to represent.

The windows of Shalfleet Church were formerly ornamented with a considerable portion of beautifully painted glass, but little now remains in its former state, except the arms of Montacute, earl of Salisbury, and of Isabella de Fortibus.

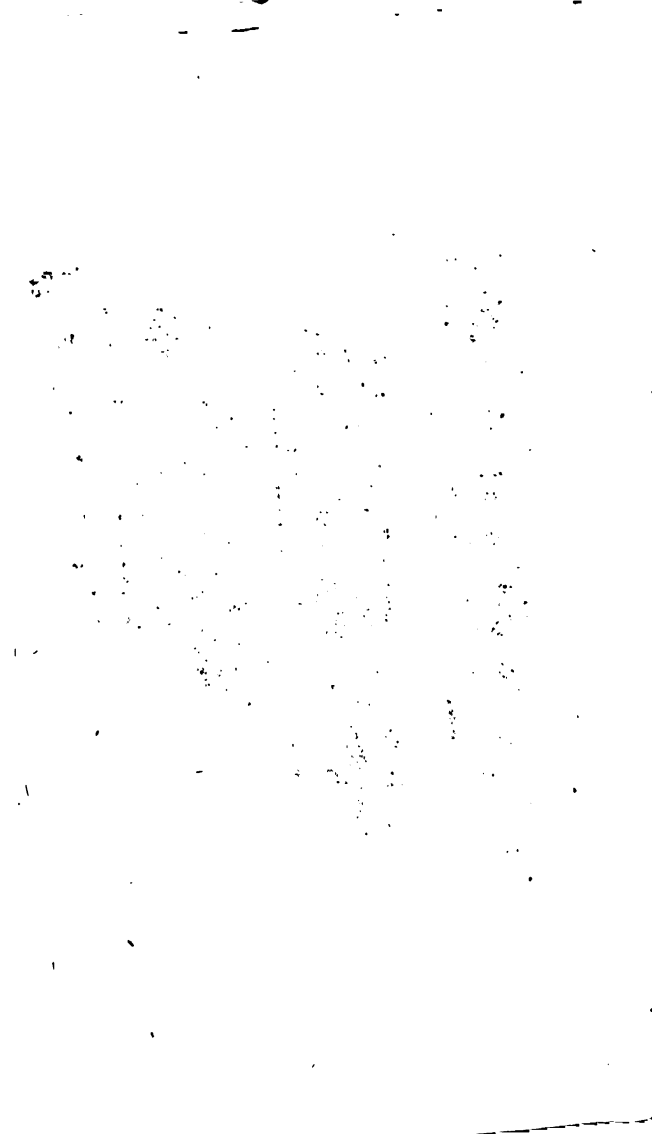


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## ANCIENT CHAIR, PRIORY OF SOUTHWICK,

*H A M P S H I R E.*

THIS curious relic is traditionally called the Prior's Chair, and belonged to the priory of Southwick, which formerly stood near Portsmouth, in Hampshire; it is made of oak, its several parts being fastened together with small wooden pegs. On the back of the Chair, within a square pannel, is carved an animal somewhat resembling a buck, which was probably the armorial bearing of the prior; as it was anciently, and is now, the custom to carve or paint on chairs placed in halls or other conspicuous places, the crest or arms of the proprietor. Above the pannel are two mitres, and on each side of the arms of the Chair is a rose ornamented with rays issuing from its centre. This ancient piece of furniture is extremely interesting as a specimen of the mechanical ingenuity of the age in which it was constructed, and as the only vestige of the establishment to which it was annexed. Part of the priory buildings having lately been taken down, this Chair, with other old furniture found on the premises, was sold by auction, when it was rescued from the hands of an ignorant rustic, who was bidding for it as a smoking chair, by a gentleman who obligingly permitted a copy to be taken.

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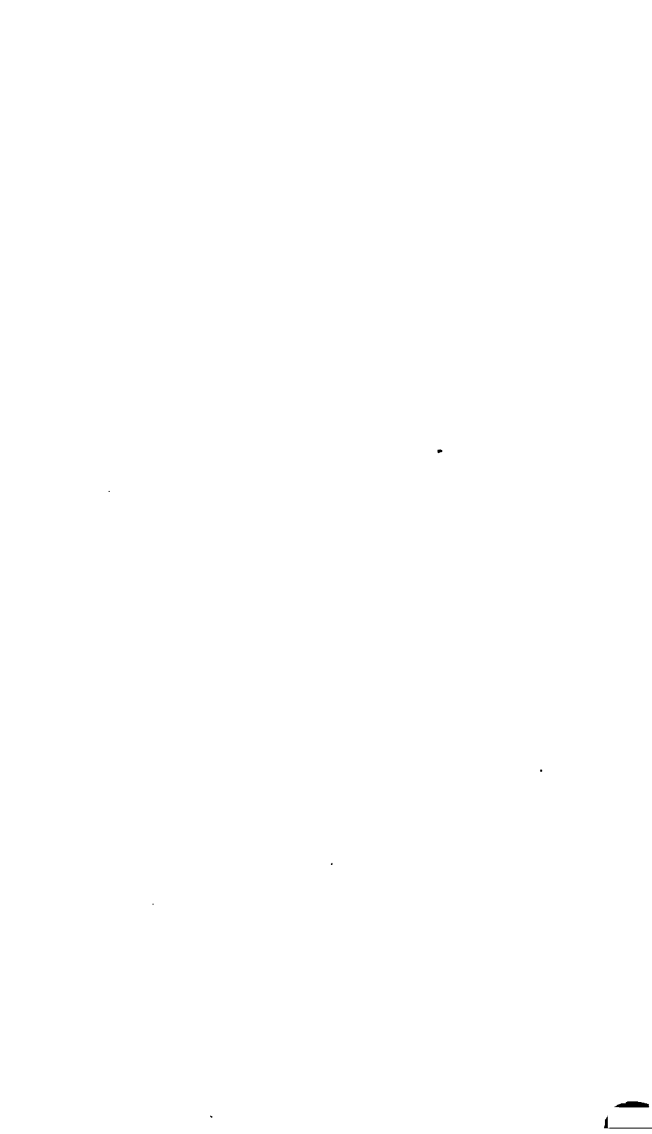
#### ANCIENT CHAIR, PRIORY OF SOUTHWICK.

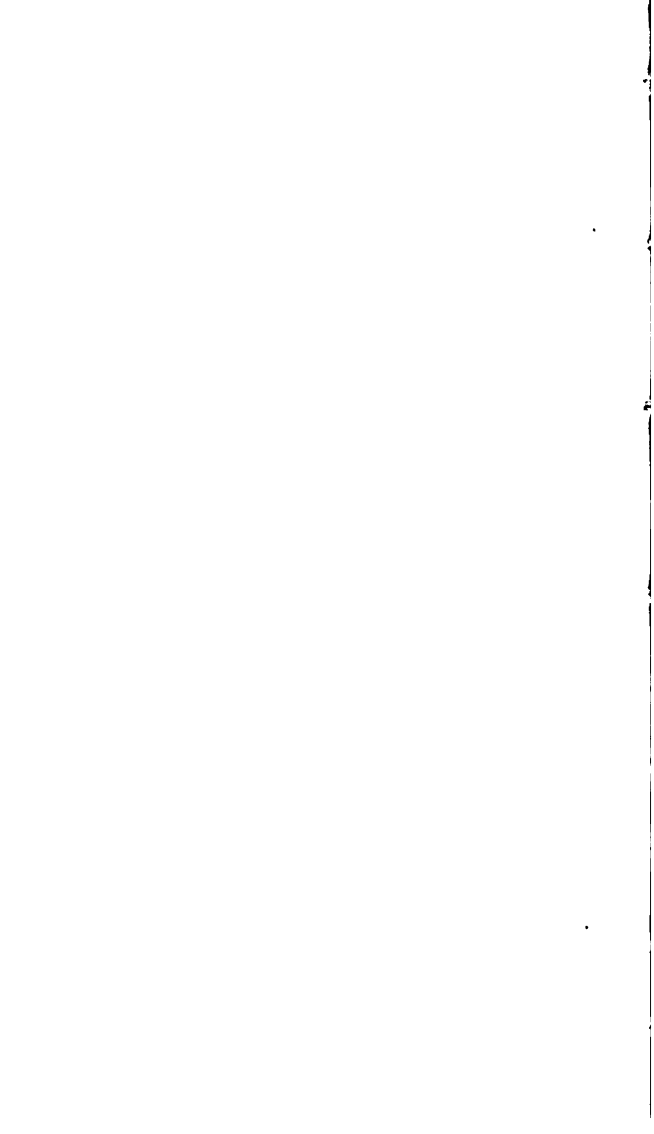
Of the priory of Southwick very scanty information is to be obtained; no mention of it is to be found in the Monasticon: but sir Robert Atkyns, in his History of Gloucestershire, says, that it was founded by Henry I. and dedicated to St. Mary. It was for canons regular of the order of St. Augustine. The last prior surrendered this convent on the 7th of April, 1539: it was valued, in the Catalogue of Religious Houses, at £257.

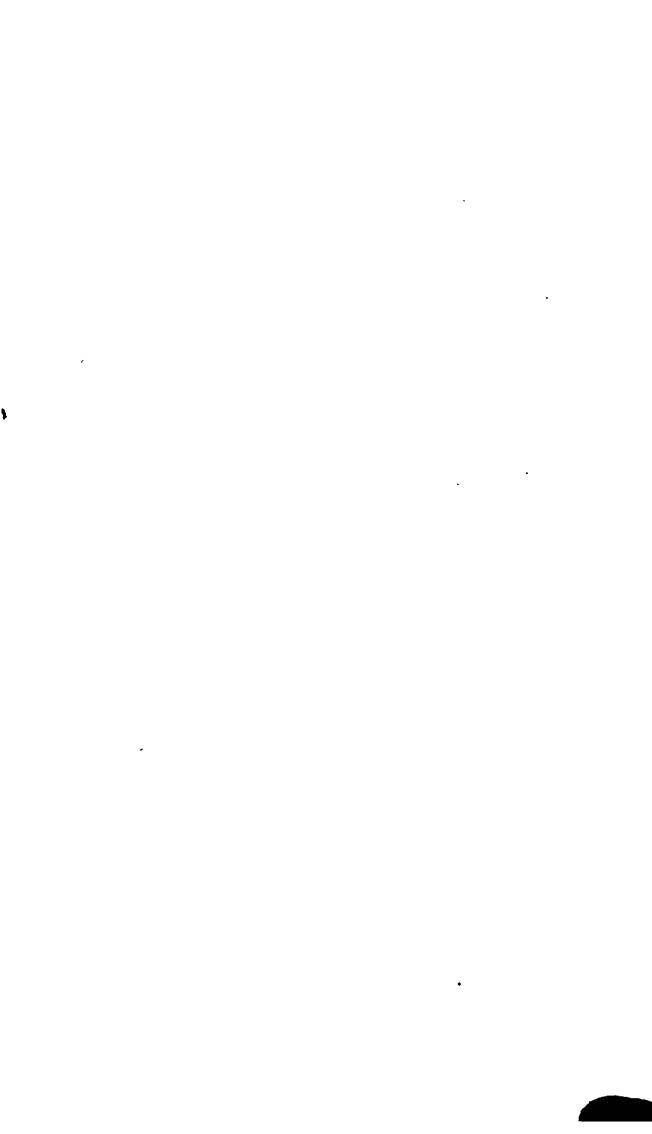


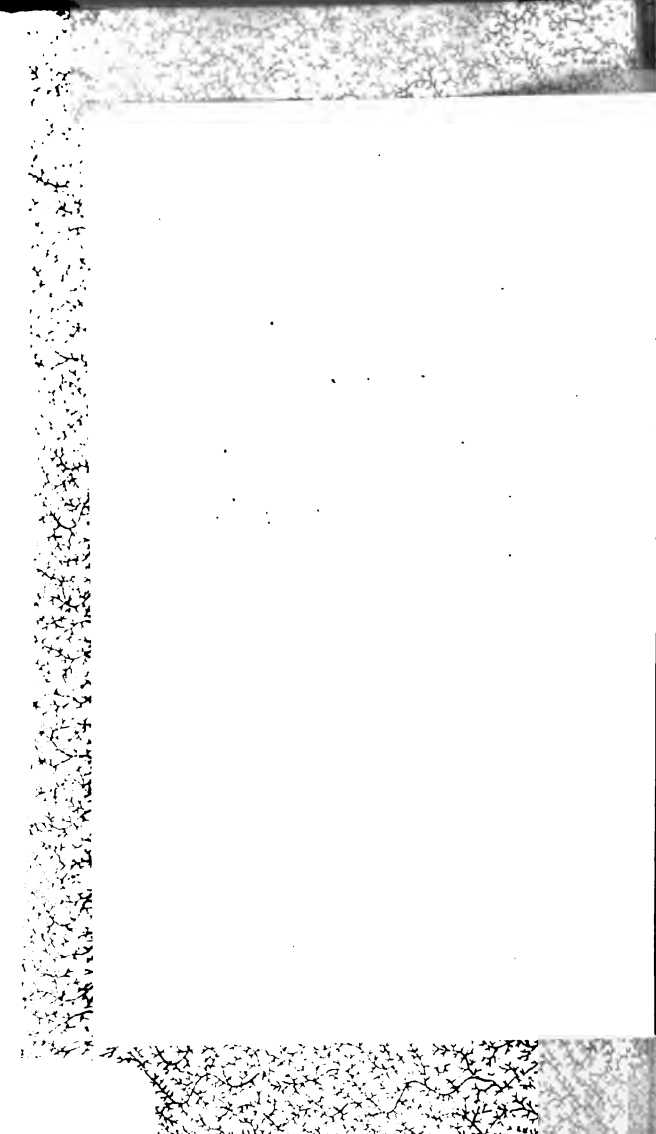
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